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COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.
DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, ETC.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

Sixty-Sixth Year.

ST. LOUIS, MO., MAY 29, 1913.

Volume LXVI. No. 22.

Fertilizers on Growing Crops

Fertilizers May be Applied With Good Results at Any Time During the Season.

By C. D. Lyon.

I have three letters, one from Missouri, two from Illinois, all asking practically the same question, and all requesting answer through the RURAL WORLD.

The writers are planting, or have planted crops, and will not be able to

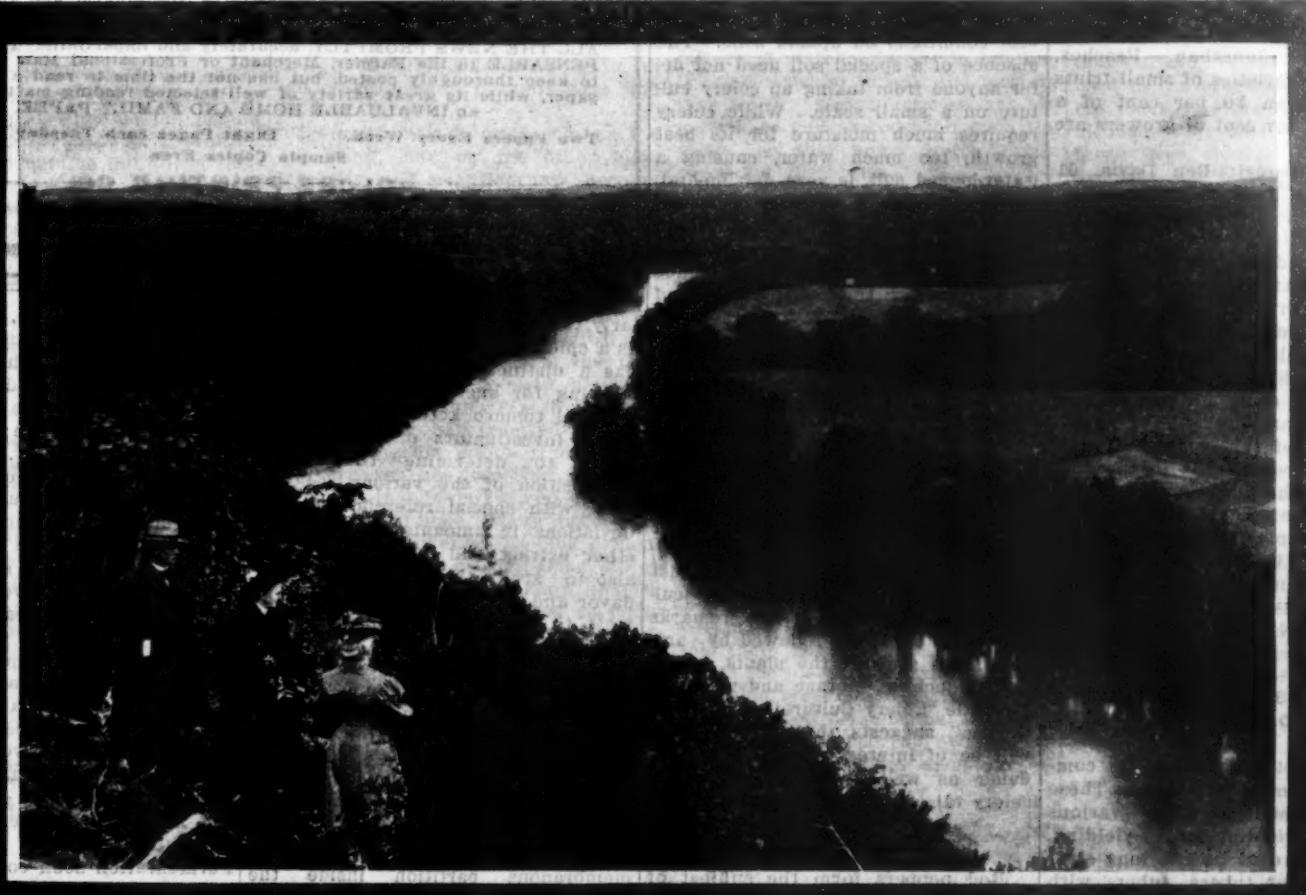
set an acre of his crop without applying the fertilizers in the row. This acre did not start well, and father told the tenant that 300 pounds of 2-12-6 lying in the barn would have been worth \$25 to that acre of tobacco. The tenant said that he would sprinkle it about the plants and hoe it in.

applied potash in excess of the needs of the plants and the crop, ripening the first berries, with the prospect at this writing, May 14, of bearing a much heavier crop than the rest of the patch.

I feel sure that no mistake can be made by applying fertilizers to farm crops, berries or fruit trees any time during the growing season, avoiding the application of strongly nitrogenous goods too late, as they may cause too much late fall growth, resulting in winter kill, but remember that phosphorus and potash, even if used in excess of the present needs of the

BACK TO THE SOIL.

The United States Government has made the locating of land in the Fort Peck Indian Reservation much easier for the home-seeker than ever before. This Montana land will soon be open to settlers, and the Government should be commended for the way in which it has prepared maps, showing every kind of land, whether it has heavy or light soil, water supply, etc. Instead of going out there and getting into the hands of the professional "locator," the prospective settler can send to Washington and for 10 cents get a



BEAUTIFUL MOUNTAIN AND FARM SCENERY, FROM BRANSON HEIGHTS, MO.

get fertilizers until perhaps June 1, so they want to know, whether or not it will be practicable and beneficial to apply them later on and work them into the soil.

Were it not for the double trouble, I am very sure that it will always pay to apply part of the fertilizers before the crop is planted and the rest after it is up and growing and indeed this is the practice with farmers in some sections on cotton and corn.

Among the best results we ever had from the use of fertilizers on tobacco was back about 1891, when a tenant on the farm had got in a hurry and

which he did, with the result that it started the plants so rapidly that they soon caught up with the rest and made even a better crop. We always apply some 2-6-6 to the soil about our tomato and cabbage plants after they have made a good start to grow, and experimentally I have done the same thing in the corn field with good results. While all our strawberries were fertilized at setting time last spring—1912—the section of the one-tenth acre where we did some experimental work by applying fertilizers in the fall, August, September, has the best berries on it, that section where we

crop will remain in the soil for the future benefit of crops.

When using fertilizers in the manner indicated we always work them well into the soil and avoid scattering them on the leaves of the plants. Simply scatter them between the rows and cultivate in.

As the tariff bill has now reached the Senate, which is anxious to adjourn, there is little time for action, but much can be done in a little time if the farming interests act now. Telegraph or write your Senators while the matter is still before them.

map showing every detail. This will save him a fee of \$50 to \$200 which he would be obliged to pay the professional man on the ground who is looking for easy money. The Government surveyors have been over every foot of this reservation, and all that is necessary is to let the people know that they can procure these maps by writing the Geological Survey Map Department, Washington, D. C. This new tract will give a large number of people an opportunity to get away from crowded city life, where thousands, through ignorance of opportunity, are in the wrong place.

SEED CORN

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE

We grow it, and only offer what is grown on our own farm, from the very best seed. No one has better seed, and no one can afford to sell good seed cheaper. Prices: Crated ears, \$3.00 per bushel, select shelled, \$2.50 per bushel. A few bushels of Boone County White same price. Better order early. C. D. Lyon, R.R. Georgetown, Ohio.

Horticulture

SUMMARY OF REPORTS AT PERIOD OF BLOSSOMING.

The monthly report of the fruit prospects of Missouri at the period of blossoming indicates the best general crop of the past decade. The yield of apples will not aggregate as much as the crop of last year; but on the other hand it is worthy of notice that the well-cared for orchards will produce as much this year as last. This may be taken as a better condition in the apple situation than prevailed last year, when the main body of the crop came from orchards that were not well cared for. This difference in the blossoming of the good and bad orchards seems to be due mainly to the effects of spraying in keeping the foliage in a healthy condition; thus fostering the formation of fruit for this year's crop. Peaches are virtually a full crop over the entire state. Pears and small fruit promise well.

A summary of the report follows: North Missouri, 70 per cent of a full crop on trees of Ben Davis variety; 85 on Jonathan. Peaches, pears and all varieties of small fruits show more than 80 per cent of a full crop; 30 per cent of growers are spraying.

Central Missouri: Ben Davis, 61 per cent of a full crop; Jonathan, 91 per cent. Peaches, 83; pears, 82. All small fruits 85 per cent except raspberries and gooseberries, which have more than half crop; 10 per cent of growers are spraying.

South Missouri: 30 per cent of a full crop on Ben Davis; Jonathan, 80; peaches, 85; pears, 50. Small fruits 75 per cent; 25 per cent of growers are spraying.

The study of the complete report of apple prospects leads to the conclusion that the apple crop will not total more than 75 per cent of the last year's crop. It is quite evident, however, that the crop will probably be worth as much or more to the grower as was last year's crop.

JOHN BLAND, Secretary.
Missouri State Board of Horticulture.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SELECTING SEED POTATOES.

Every variety of potato is composed of a number of strains. These strains are manifested in various ways, as low-yielding, heavy-yielding, round tubers, oval tubers, long slender tubers, flat tubers, tubers with shallow eyes, others with deep eyes, etc. It is possible by the hill method to select certain combinations of these characters, as heavy-yielding, shallow-eyed round tubers or heavy-yielding, shallow-eyed long tubers, and by so doing a desirable type of heavy-yielding potato may be obtained. By the bin selection method, which is practiced by most farmers, one may obtain a certain type of tuber, but he cannot make much progress in increasing the yield. On the other hand, by the hill selection method, the yield can be greatly increased.

The hill selection method is practiced as follows: The digger goes along the potato rows and digs with a fork only those hills with one or two

good, thrifty stems, placing the tubers of every hill on the ground separate from those of every other hill.

In this way those plants affected with the Fusarium blight, which causes dry rot in storage as well as those affected with the early and late blights, are eliminated from the seed. Then the seed tubers are selected from the hills having at least a certain number of medium-sized tubers of the type desired, avoiding all hills with diseased tubers, all hills with rough and second-growth tubers, all hills with small tubers and all hills with large overgrown tubers.

It is important to select for yield as well as quality or type; consequently, one should not select seed tubers from a hill that has only two or three tubers, even though these may be ideal in size and type. Special conditions of available soil moisture and soil fertility will determine the best yield to select for. If the field is to be dug with a machine, the discarded tubers and hills are left covered up in the row.

This kind of selection will yield big returns, if it is practiced year after year on the same variety. Seed potatoes selected in this way are sure to be in demand. Then, too, we need just this kind of work in all parts of the state to build a producing state. —C. E. Temple, Idaho Exp. Station.

CELERY CULTURE.

Any good mellow garden soil, if water and manure are freely used, will grow fine celery. Celery grown on much lands is seldom as crisp and fine flavored as that grown under the best conditions on upland soils. The absence of a special soil need not deter anyone from taking up celery culture on a small scale. While celery requires much moisture for its best growth, too much water, causing a water-logged soil, is very detrimental. Hence, the proper quantity of water, and good drainage of the surplus are of prime importance. The celery plant is a gross feeder and quickly responds to fertilizers. Upon the amount of available food success with the crop largely depends. Perhaps no other crop will show so promptly a profit from the use of fertilizers, commercial or barnyard, especially if applied in liberal quantities. For the home garden there is no better and safer fertilizer for celery than well-rotted stable manure. Liberal applications should be given whenever possible."

The above quotation is from a bulletin by W. J. and S. N. Green just published by the College of Agriculture at Columbus. These remarks about fertilizing are followed by paragraphs on growing the plants, irrigation, branching, storage and varieties. The title "Celery Culture in the Home Garden" suggests that the contents will be of interest to the small gardener as well as the professional celery raiser.

RED PEPPERS.

Red peppers form the subject of Bulletin 163, by T. L. Tolman and L. C. Mitchell, issued by the Bureau of Chemistry of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In it all varieties of red pepper used in the United States are described and analyzed.

The same variety of red peppers, grown under different climatic and cultural conditions, yields products adapted to different uses. We import wild chillies from Mombasa and Zanzibar, gathered by a semicivilized population and dried on the ground, so that they come to us covered with dirt and sand and must be cleaned before grinding. They are ground and used principally as spices. On the other hand, the cultivated Japanese chillies are used unground in the preparation of chilli sauce. Simi-



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larly the Hungarian paprika is prized as a spice, while the Spanish paprika has a distinct commercial use as a coloring for such products as sausages and tomato ketchup.

The investigators of the Bureau sought to determine the normal composition of the various red peppers, with special reference to the deviations in amounts of ash, sand, ether extract and crude fiber, and also to study the distinctive odor, flavor and taste that the part of the fruit to which the characteristic properties are due may be known. Another object has been to investigate the effect on the composition of ground pepper of including or excluding seeds or stems, for the purpose of detecting their presence or absence.

An interesting point noted is that the pungent principle occurs almost exclusively in the placenta, a thin membranous partition inside the shell. In some cases, however, a better result is obtained by grinding the seed with the rest of the fruit, as the oil freed in this way dissolves the color of the product and apparently develops the flavor and aroma.

THE "MET" COW PEA.

This tropical plant has been acclimated to the short season of hot weather in Missouri, and because of rapid growth they cover the soil, overshadowing and outgrowing such useless plants as pursley, amaranth, ragweed, mallow, vervain and iron weeds. The cow pea is becoming a source of profit, as well as preparing the land for the crops which follow. The peas, like all leguminous plants,

enjoy a slight shade, and therefore are usually planted among corn, and pastured or else gathered for ensilage. Corn is planted in drill rows every 10 inches, rows being placed 5 feet apart; peas are covered when corn is being laid by. The cow pea grows rapidly, and covers the soil like a mat, which causes the land to retain moisture during the heat of summer. These "met" cow peas may be pastured, or they may be allowed to grow until the weather becomes frosty, when the leaves are shed. During the month of October the air is too chilly and damp to permit of making hay. The peas having ceased to grow, the vines are dragged out by the roots and transferred to a pen in barn mixed with well-cured hay or fodder corn, layer after layer, and stacked up as high as convenient. The mass is then covered with boards and weighted so as to exclude air. Fermentation soon commences. The sludge is used in January, February and March. It is relished by stock.

The "met" cow peas are in some parts of Missouri sown on stubble-fields after small grain has been harvested. The pea crop often is more valuable than that of the wheat which follows.

Let the planter not get so forward as to put these Southern Beans into the soil until it is warm. August first is not too late.—Chas. E. Prunty, 7, 9 and 11 South Main street, St. Louis.

Advertising pays better for the amount spent than anything else. You cannot expect to find a market among your acquaintances. One cent a word in classified columns.

The Poultry Yard

SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR EARLY SYMPTOMS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: While the writer holds that it is not profitable to report to much poultry doctoring, inasmuch as even if the fowls are apparently cured they are unreliable as breeding stock. But to give prompt treatment in the early stages is a wise act.

Reviewing the more common ailments in the poultry yard, we learn these facts:

If, in the early stages of bumble-foot, we can spread the corn by painting liberally with tincture of iodine, daily, for a week. Bumble-foot is caused by having too high perches or roosting places. In flying down the fowl's feet often come in contact with some hard, sharp object, which causes a bruise resulting in the corn.

When our hens are allowed to become overfat, a disorder of the oviduct is often the result, which causes it to "break down behind." It really is no disease—merely a penalty for injudicious feeding. The best remedy known is to kill and eat all such specimens. They are not sick birds.

Canker is a disgusting ailment, but generally in the start it can be checked by several applications of fine salt rubbed on the sore spots.

Four drops of aconite in a half pint of drinking water, given daily for a week or more, is effective in cases of catarrh.

Chicken-pox can be successfully treated by anointing the head and wattles with carbolated vaseline, after having first bathed well with hot water. A one-grain quinine pill should also be given each night for a week.

A one-grain quinine pill, given each night for three nights or a week, will also work wonders in cases of colds.

Cases of costiveness can also be relieved by adding 10 drops of sulphate of magnesia to each pint of drinking water.

For enlarged or sour crop, a half teaspoonful of baking soda to a quart of drinking water added daily for a few days is excellent. During time of treatment feed sparingly.

Cases of crop bound have been successfully treated by giving the bird all the warm coffee that can be forced into its crop. The dose should be repeated several times.

When a bird is debilitated it needs something nourishing so as to build up the wasting tissues. There is nothing better than a raw fresh egg every morning, until the fowl shows signs of recovery. Then it can be changed to a little cooked meat, and a little muriate of iron added to the drinking water. When it is noticed that a bird is mopy, but otherwise seems in good health, this sluggishness can be quickly remedied by giving a family liver pill—just the kind that you would take yourself did you seem out of sorts.

Repeat each night for three nights in succession. If possible also allow the bird free range over a green grass plot during the day time.

Slight cases of diarrhea can be greatly benefited by adding a few drops of spirits of camphor to the drinking water. Also add finely ground charcoal to the soft feed.

Nothing better than linseed meal for indigestion. Give a gill in the soft feed to each dozen hens. A teaspoonful of fenugreek added to the mash for every ten fowls is also a good remedy.

A pill made of a half grain of quinine, one grain of sulphate of iron, and gives grains of phosphate of lime, is just the thing for cases of leg weakness. A more simple remedy is ten

drops of tincture nux vomica in a quart of drinking water.

A pill of asafoetida, about the size of a pea, given nights and morning, is highly recommended for cases of bumble-neck.

When the fowl "rattles in the throat" it is evidence that there is some bronchial affection. This "rattling" will be more plainly noticed at night, while the fowls are roosting. Give a half teaspoonful, every other morning, of a mixture composed of equal parts of vinegar and water. If this is not effective, treat with a mixture of one part spirits of turpentine with four parts of sweet oil, giving ten drops daily.

There is no more effective remedy for scaly legs than to coat them with gas tar, allowing the preparation to remain on the legs until it wears off. The scales, as a rule, come off with the tar. To make a still more complete job of it, after the tar has worn off, is to wash the legs with warm water and carbolic soap, and after wiping dry apply a preparation of one-third carbolic acid to two-thirds glycerine. The glycerine has a tendency to soften and bring out the color on the shanks and toes that may have become harsh and dry. A drop of glycerine is also a sovereign remedy for sore eyes.

MICHAEL K. BOYER.

Hammonton, N. J.

BUYING STANDARD-BRED FOWLS.

The traffic in standard-bred poultry is one of the largest features of the mail order business in this country. It is subject to the laws of trade of its class and in addition thereto is subject to every whim of ignorance, conceit of knowledge and trick of barter.

Ignorance and incompetency on the one hand; and on the other hand stupidity and penuriousness account for nearly all of the dissatisfaction that exists. Both buyer and seller will presently come to a better understanding of themselves, their own needs and of each other, and will then be mutually regardful. At present one of the most serious features of the whole business is the buyer's failure to appreciate his own needs, and the difficulty in the way every breeder has received inquiries of supplying his wants. Possibly every breeder has received inquiries for stock that is only a matter of imagination and hope. Many forget that first-class individuals do not always mean the same as first-class stock. Some do not seem to know that a specimen may be high-class as compared with the best of the flock of which it is a member, and quite ordinary as compared with the best specimens of the breed.

Stock is purchased for one or more purposes, namely—new blood, improvement, exhibition. The prices increase in this order and the number of acceptable specimens decreases as the price goes up. It is generally agreed that purchasers of exhibition stock should pay for the goods. Such stock is the cream of the breeders' skill. He has only a little of it, and the purchaser buys it as he buys advertising space. It should, however, be borne in mind that the breeding qualities of the "tops" are not certified by prize winning strain seems to me to be of much importance. General excellence in the strain seems to me to be of much more importance than particular excellence in the individual. In fact, the high scoring fowl is a delusion unless there is behind him a line of quality that insures results.

Bear in mind that you can not buy silk at cotton prices; and there is that difference in the poultry market. When economy sinks into penuriousness you are not capable of promoting

the interests of your flocks. There are exceptional times and conditions, but ordinarily a more generous consideration of real value of good stock will pay from every point of view. I know of nothing more expensive than poor stock.—A. M. Latham, Haskell Co., Texas.

Linseed meal is made by grinding flaxseed from which the oil has been more or less completely extracted. "Old Process" contains more fat and somewhat less protein than "New Process" linseed meal.

If you stop to look at it, a feather is a masterpiece of creation. The covering of birds combines in a wonderful manner, lightness and complete ventilation, is a first-class non-conductor of heat, and repels dirt.

For some reason, the Jews, in purchasing geese in the market, prefer a bird with a yellow orange colored bill. As long as he can secure a light-colored bill, the Jew will not purchase a goose with a black bill.

Hens need bulky food. Clover hay or alfalfa hay cut in half-inch lengths helps to make an ideal ration. If cooked and mixed with bran it makes an excellent breakfast. Clover and alfalfa not only promotes digestion but also largely assist in supplying the elements necessary for the albumen.

Gluten meal and gluten feeds are by-products left in the manufacture of starch and glucose from Indian corn. Corn consists largely of starch. The waste product from the manufacture of starch or sugar is relatively much richer in oil and protein than corn. Many factories are removing part of the corn oil from the waste, so that some gluten meals carry but little oil.

Catarrh is not roup. It is usually caused by dampness; exposure to a drenching rain is a good starter for the disease. Roup is a purulent catarrhal affection of the air passages. Dr. Sanborn says it is a filthy disease, and not caused by "taking cold." The difference between roup and catarrh, is that the latter has a tendency to get well without treatment, while the former seems inclined to progress to a fatal end.

The man who allows his fowls to roost in trees and on the fences when the fall changes come, is the one who complains of having sick hens. He finds some of them sniffling and sneezing, some with matter exuding from their nostrils, some standing around the places where they can find protection from the winds and enjoy the warmth of the sunshine. They will stand there humped up, with pale combs, showing every symptom of sickness.

An English remedy for leg weakness is to give each chicken daily four grains of citrate of iron, or five or six grains of phosphate of lime, put in the drinking water and given in pellets of meal. A good supply of nourishing food must also be offered, and it should be of a kind calculated to produce flesh and not fat—worms, ground raw bones, or chopped meat being very acceptable. Plenty of fresh green food should also be given. Let the chickens have healthy exercise and do not overfeed them or give them food that causes the formation of fat.

It is said that the calico printers use more than 40,000,000 dozens of eggs each year, and that the coffee roasters, the photographic trades, the cracker and biscuit combines, and the chemical trades consume more than

EGGS FOR HATCHING—15 for \$1.50, 30 for \$2.75, 100 for \$6.00. From Exhibition Barned Plymouth Rock and Single Comb Brown Leghorns, at Glen Raven Poultry Farm. Circular free. Address E. W. GEER, Lock Box 104, Farmington, Mo.

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twice as many. Large quantities are also used in the leather trades, for tanning, etc. They are also largely used in the preparation of many patent foods, and the liquor trade takes inconsiderable number. For many of these uses, inferior grades of eggs are used—not because they are better, but because they are cheaper. One biscuit company in New York City buys 4,000 eggs every week.

The beginner very often introduces roup to his flock by doing some foolish thing. For instance, he will close up the house tight at night. In winter, when the weather is very cold, and allow it to remain closed all the next day. Naturally a moisture is created which generates a dampness, and the whole house will feel like a vault. The dampness which fills the house at night, and which usually comes from the fowl's breath, can easily be dispelled in the day time by opening all the windows wide. Nothing will dispel dampness so quickly as fresh air, especially if it is dry. It must also be remembered that fresh air never makes a fowl sick and it matter not how cold the outside temperature may be, it will benefit the fowls.

To secure best results, the scalding of poultry is something that must be done with the greatest care. Over-scalding makes an unattractive carcass. The water should be just to a boiling point, but not actually boiling before the birds are immersed. In doing this, it must not be forgotten, the operator must hold the birds by the legs and head and then lift up and down in the water three or four times, when all feathers and pin feathers should be removed very cleanly without breaking the skin. All scalded poultry should be "plumped" after picking by dipping for about two seconds in very hot water—just under boiling point—and then thrown into cool water of the natural temperature, where it should be allowed to remain for 15 to 20 minutes.

When you want to sell chickens, eggs, stock or land try a small ad at one cent a word. It will pay.

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Horseman

Milt Householder is to be superintendent of the jack and mule ring at the big State Fair at Sedalia. This is a good appointment.

Liberal stakes for Saddle horses are offered by the Calloway County Fair Association for their coming fair, Mr. Mitchell P. Fox, Secretary, New Bloomfield, Mo.

Mala, the champion heavy-harness horse of the world, which was sold by Lee Bros., Mexico, Mo., has been sent by Edward McLean of Washington, D. C., owner, to be exhibited at the horse show at Olympia, England.

Mr. T. D. Anderson of Jefferson City, manager of James Houchin's stables, offered \$1,500 for Maurine Fischer, a young mare owned by Blades & Barnett. The offer was refused, as the owners want \$2,000. Maurine Fischer is said to be one of the best mares in Missouri.

The Missouri bred mare, Vavara, has defeated the great Kentucky bred Nickel-plate at the recent Brooklyn horse show. Vavara is owned by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon of Toronto, Canada. Vavara is a black mare, 15.3 hands high, sired by Clark Carnegie, a son of the great sire of high-acting horses, Carnegie.

Charles C. Hurst, three miles south of Marion, Mo., is the proud owner of a fine Astral King mare colt, which was foaled May 2, by his fine saddle and show mare, Trixie Diamond. The colt resembles the sire in every way and respect. Mr. Hurst is also the owner of King Star, a fine combination saddle and harness gelding.

Eddie B., the Missouri-bred colt that won the pacing division of the State Fair Futurity last year, owned by E. C. Best, at Minneapolis, Minn., has been sent to Walter Palmer, at Ottawa, Ill., to be prepared for the races. Eddie B. is by Russell Hardin, and was bred by Arch Hancock, at Mt. Leonard, Mo., and was pitted against such crack three-year-olds as Wiley Custer, 2:10 1/4; Impetuous Palmer, 2:05 1/4; Doc Gentry, 2:18 1/4, etc., last year.

The queen of brood mares, Little Kate, dam of Kentucky Choice, Kentucky's Best, Kentucky's Own, Kentucky's Selection and Undulata Queen, has a handsome bay stud colt by My Major Dare, that Miss Louisa Long, of Kansas City, paid Col. Paul Brown the reported price of \$10,000 for. We understand that this colt's head and tail are almost together and he hit the earth acting. Little Kate is the property of H. O. Hurley, and is in the hands of the well-known horseman, Presley W. Ray, Bowling Green, Ky.

As President of the Missouri Saddle Horse Breeders' Association, Mr. Jas. A. Houchin is endeavoring to outline a parent governing body which is to be incorporated and have powers similar to the American Trotting Association. Such an organization would mean much to the saddle horse interest, and every one interested in the saddle horse should lend Col. Houchin their aid, and all pull together for the good of the cause. It is in the power of the Missouri saddle horse breeders now to do things, and the breeders of

the state should not sit back and see what their neighbor does, but do something yourself, and do it now.

L. E. CLEMENT'S WEEKLY LETTER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: The trotting horse men have always given the harness horse of Europe all the consideration they were entitled to. It will be remembered when L. V. Harkness paid \$1,500 for Indrie, probably all things considered the best French Coach horse ever imported. It will not be forgotten that he used him on the best trotting mares on the Walnut Hall farm, and sold him at one of the Chicago sales for \$1,500 with upwards of sixty that had his blood, that did not bring as much as seventeen strictly trotting bred colts sold at the same sale under like conditions. Each reader of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD must figure out for his own satisfaction the results of Mr. Harkness' experiment.

There seems to be an effort to bring more of the horse show into the fairs of the country. I note that Mr. James Houchin has secured a high class Hackney stallion. If he is bred on trotting bred mares he should get some winners, in the heavy harness divisions, of the fairs and horse shows, but he will find, like Mr. Harkness who has sold ninety-one trotting bred colts under three years of age since the middle of December, for an average of \$331 per head, something not likely to be duplicated by the get of any of the foreign stallions, on any class of mares known in this or any other country. It is true that practically half of the colts sold were by the two great farm sires, Walnut Hall and Moko, but the half that were sired by sires without reputation as speed getters brought an average of \$270, and were all sold before they were a year old, either in fact or under the rules. Any breeder in the country that is using a foreign bred sire would like to be assured that any forty-five colts that he might offer out of any kind of mares would bring even the \$270 brought by that number sired by the young sires at Walnut Hall farm.

That there are to-day sires that meet the approval of the buying public in a greater degree than Walnut Hall and Moko is shown by the average of the fifteen yearlings sired by Jay Malcomb Forbes (4), 2:08, whose average was \$550. Within a few years Mr. Houchin will probably meet in competition in the heavy harness classes, the class, if not the horses, bred at Ft. Collins, Colo., by the Government, in trying to breed a strictly heavy harness or carriage horse, from the American trotter. Which will be victor in such a contest, the American bred carriage horse or the get of Astral King or his representative of the English heavy harness horse? All will be good for the purposes named, yet it seems now that the American trotter, as he is bred to-day, is the most versatile horse in existence; he can adapt himself to carriage uses, to the saddle, and such horses as Willy 2:05, bred in Austria, raced in America and sold to Russia, will seldom come out second best in any class of harness competition.

The American farmer is and should be a breeder; he should have intelligence enough to handle a high bred horse in his farm work, one that he would not be ashamed of, if mounted on him, or one hitched to a carriage, he would not have to make excuses for, or take any one's dust, if driving with his family. The larger branches of the old Morgan horses of thirty or forty years ago had the style, the intelligence and the action that gives a better all around horse, than has ever been bred in any place known. I have seen them in the hills of Vermont, with as much style and as many gaits

as the gaited saddle horse of to-day. It is and always has been a pleasure to handle that kind. I have always felt that they were after and securing the right type at Ft. Collins, and there are many farmers throughout the Mississippi Valley region that are and have been for years breeding the type secured at the station. Where they do there is no better horse bred for any use in the world, and even the hybrid, the wonderful Missouri mule, is longer lived, and a better animal from such a mother.

MEXICO FAIR'S GUARANTEED SHOW STAKES.

The success of the Mexico Commercial Club's \$1,000 guaranteed stake for Saddle horses last year has caused that club to offer a \$1,500 stake under the same conditions for this year, and also a light harness stake for \$500 for long-tailed horses. These increased stakes will undoubtedly mean a greater interest in these events the coming season, and no doubt horsemen will show their appreciation by their entries in the near future. They can get any information they desire from Secretary E. H. Carter, Mexico, Mo.

HORSE NOTES FROM AROUND AND ABOUT ST. LOUIS.

By W. H. M.

At the Universal Exposition Fair Grounds all are busy with the trotters and pacers entrusted to the care of the different trainers located there. The track is being worked and carefully prepared by Superintendent Maxwell, who has the matter in charge, and is in such shape that the horses are going fast over it. Sir Frisco, the black colt which Trainer Anderson has, is looking the best and going some. He ought to be mighty good in his class when called for the races.

Peter Boy, owned by J. W. Matthews, president of the National Oats Co., which Mr. Reid has in training, is going right and is fast. He will have his first start of the year at Terre Haute. His record compels him in a fast class, but Mr. Reid feels that

Gov. Norman J. Colman

Spent the last 30 years of his life in building up and improving what he claimed to be the "Best Stock Farm" in the entire State of Missouri—

212 acres of splendid, rich, fertile ground, rolling, but not broken, 12 miles from St. Louis on the Olive Street and Mill Creek roads, near Creve Coeur Lake, and overlooking the Missouri River and its famous bottom lands for miles. Good house and all necessary outbuildings, family orchard of miscellaneous fruit and plenty of fine water. This is a splendid farm, situated in the richest and most picturesque part of the country, on fine roads, and with good transportation. The Creve Coeur branch of the Missouri Pacific R. R. runs through the place, and Colman Station is only a short distance from the residence.

This must be sold. Parties looking for a bargain should waste no time in seeing this. For price, terms and other information, see:

BENJAMIN F. THOMAS,
Bank of Commerce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

he will be adequate. He is of a winning family and ought not to be found wanting.

Randy Allerton, the Allerton stallion, is surprising his friends, and is developing speed fast. With conditioning he will be fit to race when called to start.

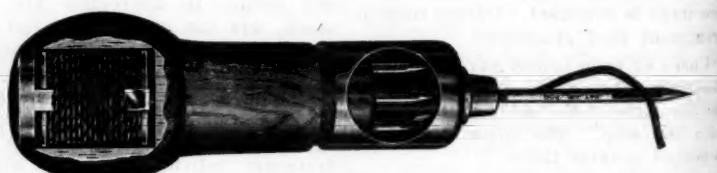
Queen Maud, the chestnut mare of the pacing department, is satisfying her trainer with speed and manner.

Galloway's stables are all doing well. Among them are many unknowns, but the cool and calculating Galloway is aware he has what will be of profit to him later.

Mr. Mitchell has four head of aged horses that look good. They are strong, sound and speedy, just such lookers as are race horses.

Mr. S. Teavers, a brickwork contractor of St. Louis, is at the track frequently behind the black gelding pacer Teddy Nation. Teddy is looking fine this spring, has his old-time speed and when he turns with the regulars they will be stepping some if they keep him company.

Mr. C. P. Beavers, contractor, whose home is on Derby avenue, near the fair grounds, has a chestnut mare pacer five years old that will doubtless join the colony at the track soon. She is one of exceptionally fine looks and when going she only knows to



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The Speedy Stitcher is the latest invention and is the most effective of anything in the form of an Automatic Sewing Awl ever offered.

Its simplicity makes it a thoroughly practical tool for any and all kinds of repair work, even in the hands of the most unskilled. With this Awl you can mend harness, shoes, tents, awnings, pulley belts, carpets, saddles, suit cases, or any heavy material.

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needle for tapping shoes. It also contains a large bobbin from which the thread feeds, all of which are enclosed inside the handle out of the way. This Awl has a tension which enables you to tighten your stitch. These valuable features you will not find in any \$1.00 Awl.

I will give one of these excellent Speedy Stitchers absolutely free to any one who will send me \$1.00 for one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD any time before August 1. This offer will positively be withdrawn on that date.

Kindly use the coupon below, and be sure to send your order in today before you forget it.

W. N. ELLIOTT

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Date..... 1913.

W. N. Elliott, Editor COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find \$1 for one year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. For my promptness send me postpaid, free of charge, your Speedy Stitcher.

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pace. She was bought by Mr. Beavers at Union Stock Yards sale, East St. Louis, last year, was brought to the market there from Kentucky. She looks as though descended from something good. I hope to see her land with a good trainer as she is choice and a great pacing prospect.

Una Muscovite, bay mare, four, by George Muscovite, son of Nutwood, dam by son of Ora Wilbus, is owned by Mr. Wilson, who lives at Maxwellton. She has a foal at her side. The mare and colt are for sale. Will be advertised in this issue of the RURAL WORLD, with breeding in full, is a bit under size, but a rare individual and of the choicest breeding and is a prize for some one. Has been bred to Nick, one of Nutwood's best sons.

The North Side Driving Club gave its usual matinee Sunday last and two races were given as a starter, were of interest and well contested. Go out there any Sunday afternoon and you will see matinee horses that can step fast enough to enthuse. Next week's card will show some winners.

Thos. Taylor, the North Side "shoer," a member of the club, is an enthusiast and only for the horse shoeing business he conducts would be seen on circuit race tracks with something good, as "Tom" is a race driver as well as shoer and balancer of a trotter.

"Bob" Macke is located at the track at the Fair Grounds. Mr. Macke is a shoer of race horses of wide experience and the trainers are pleased to have so efficient a farrier right at hand.

The rain that has fallen so bounteously to-day is fine and the hard track and dust will be out of the way for a time.

HORSE BREEDING WITH CAPSULES.

By Frank B. Graham, Kansas City, Mo.

There is probably not a farmer in the country but what actually knows of a colt that was produced by the capsule system or by an "impregnator." The fact that colts were produced by artificial insemination has caused breeders to experiment until they now have a very reliable method of artificial breeding. The successful method is the capsule system. A mare is served by a stallion and the semen is taken from the mare with an extractor which has a soft metallic point. This point can be bent in a position so that the semen can be turned from the vagina or the womb. The extractor is then immersed in warm water at 100 degrees. Using this semen additional mares are bred with capsules, by filling (for each mare (a specially pointed breeding capsule half full and inserting it into the womb, where it dissolves.

The average discharge of a stallion is about eight ounces of fluid. One drop of fertile semen contains countless numbers of spermatozoa. When viewed with a microscope these look like wiggle tails. Only one of these is used in fertilizing a mare; the balance are all wasted.

There is nothing mysterious about this method of breeding. If a breeder keeps the semen at the right temperature, and is clean with his work and has the proper instruments, it is much surer than the natural service. When the capsule system is employed it is not necessary that a stallion make more than one service a day to breed a dozen mares a day. Two services one day and one the next is the limit for an average mature stallion. Stallions or jacks that are required to make more services than that are frequently injured. A stallion may make an apparently satisfactory service and discharge semen that does not contain spermatozoa,

when he has been used too frequently. If there are no spermatozoa in the semen the mare cannot get in foal. An excess of services is injurious to the stallion and a waste of time to the mare owner. When a stallion only makes one service a day he will discharge live spermatozoa at nearly every service. The semen is stronger and the colts are stronger, as a rule. Many capsule breeders are now insuring the colts to stand and suck for 30 days. They have also learned that they can stand their best stallions as cheap as a scrub stallion's price, because they can breed so many more mares. If a stallion can breed ten mares with the capsule system in one day, how cheap can the owner make the price to the farmer? These capsule breeders are finding that this method of breeding is very profitable and this makes it possible for them to buy the best stallions obtainable.

Several hundred stallions have been purchased the last few months at prices averaging \$2,500 each. Perhaps the highest priced stallion purchased for this method of breeding was the champion Belgian stallion of the International Live Stock Show in 1911 and 1912, bought by M. A. McMahen of Jerseyville, Ill., from J. Crouch & Sons.

This method of breeding is not an experiment; it has been thoroughly tried and has proven an absolute success when properly handled. A great many breeders are now producing from 200 to 300 colts from a single sire during one season, making only one service a day.

Mare owners are greatly in favor of this method when they understand it. The breeder usually advertises to make a service at a certain hour so that all of the mares can be ready at that time and avoid delay. It is not necessary to make other dates as a large number of mares can be bred from one service. But the important thing that interests mare owners is that about 40 per cent of the shy breeding mares of a breeding age can be made producers with the capsule system. Mares having colts at their sides, should for the best results, be bred with capsule from the seventh to the ninth day, without being teased. Mares having a closed or malformed cervix can be made producers, as a rule, only with some assistance. If the spermatozoa does not enter the uterus, fertilization will not take place, no matter how many times a mare is served by a stallion. It is remarkable how many mares that could be made producers with the capsule system, are bred every three weeks with the natural service without any results.

Mare owners are asking for capsule service, as a rule. There are, however, a few individuals who are opposed to any progressive method. These men have usually been misinformed, often by the owner of a scrub stallion who is afraid that the capsule system will either force him to retire from the breeding business, or buy a better horse. There are also a few men owning good stallions who do not wish to learn modern methods, and who oppose the capsule system.

Yet it is remarkable how this method of horse breeding has grown during the last few years. Nearly every county where horses are bred has one or more successful capsule breeders. Mare owners can bring about a reduction of the service fees and get a better per cent of foals and encourage the use of better sires by advocating the modern method of horse breeding with the capsule system.

Any practical man will understand the importance of the advantages already named, yet the best thing of all about the capsule system is that dis-

FOR SALE A FIVE-YEAR-OLD STALLION,

Grandson of Rex McDonald.

Splendid individual. Register No. 3408. If interested write me for particulars.

PAUL BROWN,

Pierce Building, - - - St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE UNA MUSCOVITE and FOAL,

Bay Mare, four years old, by Geo. Muscovite, son of Nutwood, dam of son of Orr Wilkes, 2:11; has foal by her side, 6 weeks old, by son of Axworthy, son of Axell, 3, 2:12. The above mare is a bit under size, but perfect conformation, and is bred for a Trotter; is broken, is well gaited; has been bred to "Nick," son of Nutwood. Is owned by Mr. L. B. Wilson, at the "Universal Expo. Fair Grounds," where she can be seen.

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ease germs are not transmitted from one mare to the other as they often are through the act of copulation where only natural services are made. Where several mares are present to be bred a clean, healthy mare can be selected on which to make the natural service. The operator can wash his hands so as not to carry any infection to the next mare. But when a stallion serves a diseased mare, he can transmit those germs to clean, healthy mares for several days after such service. The penis cannot be washed clean enough to remove these germs. In fact, it is an impossibility to wash the penis satisfactorily. It will only be a few years until the capsule method of breeding will be used generally with all good stallions and jacks. It has come to stay. If mare owners will make inquiry of the owners of good stallions concerning this, it can be hastened. The improvement in horse breeding must be started, as a rule, by the mare owners demanding it.

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FARRIERY

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Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.15. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long.

Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,

Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly. (Signed) C. P. McCAN.

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Cut This Out and Mail Today—DO IT NOW

The Pig Pen

BUYING, BREEDING AND SELLING PURE-BRED HOGS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Since the editor has kindly expressed a desire for my "brand of hog dope," and knowing that if I had had the experience of some of the older breeders to have referred to when first beginning to breed pure-bred Berkshires that I would have avoided some of the stumbling blocks that I come forcibly in contact with, I will take pleasure in giving you some of my experience in buying, breeding and selling pure-bred hogs, and incidentally a little about breeders. I do not claim to be a criterion for you to follow, but write this series of articles, hoping that I may be able to help some one that is just making his initial step in the business, and they are intended especially for the boys and young men and for the man with limited means, and while I may have to talk a little Berkshire, I do this for the reason that they are my ideal hog and hobby, and everyone should select whatever breed that appeals to him most, as he will take more pride in them than in some breed that he dislikes.

The first prerequisite is your capital stock, which should consist largely of the following: First, your ability to concentrate your thoughts and efforts on your line of business; second, an unlimited ambition and a firm determination to succeed. This, with fair judgment, close observation, constant study, and, absolute honesty, you can, with very little cash capital, bring your chosen breed to the front, regardless of the fact that you may think you have a bad location. You must have patience, and perseverance, and the ability to withstand the ridicule and criticism of your friends. This will be one of the things that you are sure to have to contend with, but let them laugh; your time will come later. I remember very distinctly the first patch of running oaks that I bought. I did not buy it because I thought it was the best land in the country, but I bought it for the reason that I was not able financially to get anything better, and I know that I was just as proud of it as I am of my farm that I now own, and I was just as proud of my first Berkshire Gilt that made me dance to the tune of \$3.75 as I am today of a sow that I have just bought at \$75. I was asked what I wanted with that poor land, and I was asked why I wanted to get a good boar to breed those cheap gilts to; both were "good" to me, and I have added to both, while some others have stayed where they were.

Now in invoicing your "stock" always remember that any man in public business of any kind should place as his greatest asset, the confidence that his acquaintances have in him, and always conduct yourself in your dealings so that you may maintain their confidence and thereby gain the confidence of others. The day that I bought my first gilts I could have

SQUARE DEAL HERD DUROC JERSEY HOGS.

Extra good males, ready for service, and choice gilts. Prices reasonable. Write: B. D. RUNYON, Golden Rule Farm, Fillmore, Illinois.

Berkshire Sows.

We are offering some of our best herd sows at half their cost. Bred to Ideal's Emperor. Also some fine gilts. Fifty fine Columbian Wyandotte hens at half price. Fancy White and Brown Leghorn cockerels at \$2 each. Also Wyandotte cockerels cheap. E. J. REED.

OBLONG, ILL.

Mule-foot Hogs, Shetland Ponies and High-yielding Seed Corn. Dunlap, Williamsport, Pa., Box 474.

bought good registered, Shorthorn cows with calf at side and bred to registered bull, at from \$35 to \$45 each; I knew they were right and wanted them, but I could pay for the gilts and could not start a herd of registered cattle even at that low price, so that time opportunity knocked and I did not let him in, and I could have swelled my bank account considerably if I could have "forced" the door open enough to "let him in." After buying my two gilts and the good boar I saw that I would need a bred sow to be able to sell a trio not akin, in case I had a buyer for them, so I sent to an Illinois breeder that was using considerate printers' ink and advertising bred gilts at \$25, but he wrote me that it was an error in setting type, that his price was \$35, but he would make me one at \$25. I bought the gilt. When she arrived she was nine months old and would weigh about 125 pounds. She was royally bred, but he sent me a runt pig, and I felt like quitting, but she was safe in pig and farrowed five nice pigs and saved them. That fall I sold four of them for \$85, and kept the best gilt; only sold three from my other two litters, so my total sales of breeding stock from these three gilts my first year was seven pigs for \$130, but I was getting started and had made four customers. I kept more sows, and the next year it seemed that I had glutted the market for Berkshire hogs for breeding purposes. I had a nice bunch of stuff, but could not get any one interested enough to even come to see my hogs, and as my location is bad and the hog lots were not in sight of the road, I seemed to be up against it. I had some fine boars that would weigh about 235 pounds, and no buyers, and it was Nov. 1st and high time that I did something with them, so I decided that I must do something to make the people look, and I billed three registered Berkshire boars, in a farmer's sale close. I had them in great shape and took them to the sale, and believe me those fellows did look, and I had the pleasure of hearing them say that they did not know that I had such good hogs. Well, I knew these pigs were worth from \$35 to \$50 each, and while I expected to be slaughtered in the sale, I will have to admit that I made some calculations as to the probable amount that I would deposit in the bank after the sale. Well there was cholera in this neighborhood and farmers were afraid of a hog, and it was not "their kind" anyway; then the auctioneer, while a good one, had never seen a Berkshire on the scales and guessed their weight at 190 lbs. (if you have never seen a Berkshire on the scales do not try to guess on him); these boars brought \$9, \$10 and \$11 each (my deposit was light). These were the best I had from that season's farrow, but after these people went home they could not forget that my hogs, if not their kind, "looked good" to them, and while I sold at a loss I made more by sacrificing them than I could have made with advertising in this neighborhood; I had no trouble in selling the balance of my stuff at home and at my price. I believe in advertising and keep my ad running most all the time, but I had been told by older breeders that I would starve to death trying to breed pure-bred hogs and sell at home. I could not "see why" so I rolled my sleeves a little higher and was determined that I would sell at home. I had not had experience enough to be sure that I knew a good Berkshire and did not want any mail order business until I was sure I could select a hog that would suit my purchaser, and I think that a man that can not build up a

trade in his home territory would do well to take an invoice of himself; to use Mr. Jordan's expression he should "get on the fence" and watch himself "go by." You have the same people to deal with that the people are shipping to every day, and why not sell to them and save express, and give the buyer a chance to make his own selection, if he wants to, and in addition to this you can make your herd the pride of your neighborhood, and while they will ridicule you to start with, they do this with the best of intentions, and just as soon as you start on the road to success they are just as willing to put their shoulder to the wheel and help boost you; and this is well worth waiting for and should be appreciated by you when it comes, but this article is getting too long. Will give you more later.

BEN T. PRIGMORE.

SORE MOUTHS IN PIGS.

A few swine raisers are having trouble with sore mouths among their young pigs. This may or may not be serious, but it is well to eliminate the difficulty as quickly as possible. The infectious or canker sore mouth is serious though perhaps not of common occurrence in the Northwest. Following are some of the symptoms characterizing it:

The lining of the mouth and lips become inflamed and swollen and the swelling extends back over the skin toward the eyes and throat. Watery blisters may precede, later scabbing over or forming ulcers. These are likely to slough off, leaving bleeding patches. The mouth may become so sore that the affected pigs are unable to suck. If unchecked the disease is apt to cause much loss.

Treatment.

Prepare a solution of permanganate of potash of the strength of one ounce to a gallon of water. Dip the young pig head foremost into the solution and hold it there for a moment. Two or three dips will do no harm. This treatment may be repeated daily for a week or until recovery takes place.

Also wash the sow's udder with the same solution. This will tend to check the spread of the infection.

Clean out the pens or houses and clean up the yards. Then spray all pens, feeding troughs and quarters with a good coal tar dip such as Kreso, Kreo, or Zenoleum. Any good disinfectant will do as well. After the disease is eliminated continue to keep things clean.—R. C. Ashby, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Wash. State College.

GUINEA PIGS.

The Guinea pig is usually thought of only as a hardy, prolific pet, but it has great possibilities as a profitable farm product.

It is very hardy, easily managed, and cheaply fed, particularly if there is an abundance of green feed at hand. As it is not very subject to disease the principal things to be guarded against are improper feeding, dampness and rats.

The Guinea pig market is at present furnished largely by the demand for pets and for animals for scientific laboratories, but there is no reason why the animal should not be used as food in this country as it is in South America.

Suggestions for dressing and cooking these animals, and directions for curing them are contained in Farmers' Bulletin 525 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Read what others say about results in our classified columns. If it paid them it will also pay you. One cent a word.

The Shepherd

THE SPRING LAMB CROP.

The lamb industry varies greatly in profits from year to year, production being much too small some years and almost too liberal now and then; but in the long run no branch of the live stock industry pays better. Of course, lambs are usually far more profitable than sheep. American taste inclines far more to lambs than sheep, and lambs always sell far higher. Some northern farmers make a specialty of producing "hothouse lambs," and where intelligently carried on, it pays well. If lambs are carried over to the following year, they must be made prime and not too heavy in order to bring the highest prices, for heavy lambs are invariably discriminated against by killers everywhere. Extremely high prices have practically stopped our exports of sheep and mutton to foreign countries, but there is a good domestic demand all the time, although prices have ruled so high as to place mutton and lamb among the luxuries. In leading metropolitan retail markets the best cuts of beef steaks, lamb chops and bacon in strips are selling at the same price, 35 cents per pound.

PLANNING AHEAD.

Commence now to get ready to feed a bunch of lambs this fall. Plant cowpeas in the hill of one half of the corn fields. If drilling the corn the cowpeas can be drilled in the same rows immediately after the corn is planted. If checking use a cowpea attachment for the planter. This kind of attachment is worth much more to you than a fertilizer attachment. Use Black, Whippoor-will or mixed cowpeas for this planting. Sow the remaining half of the field to dwarf Essex rape at the time of the last cultivation of the corn. Use four lbs. seed per acre. Be careful to get the rape at the end of the rows on the gullies and places where the stand of corn is thin. This will fatten from three to four sheep per acre with little or no cost in corn. The peas will first be used then the rape. Surely this will beat letting weeds and grass come in the corn after it is laid by.

FATTEN THE LAMBS.

Producers of lambs should never forget that the lamb that is not fat will not grade as prime. The offering may be correct in form, general quality and weight, but if there is no good covering over the spine and ribs, it is not in the prime grade; lack of finish is a general criticism leveled at native lambs. In preparing lambs for market farmers should keep in mind that in summer the consumer prefers fat lambs weighing 75 to 85 pounds.

GRAIN THE EWES.

For most economical results, except during the short season when the pasture is at the best, it will pay to grain the ewes until the lambs are weaned. This will prevent an abnormal shrinkage in flesh and will leave them in condition to gain rapidly after the lambs are weaned and go into winter quarters in good flesh, so that it will be unnecessary to grain heavily during the period of winter confinement.

A BREEDING POINTERS.

The ewes that have not recuperated and become strong and hearty by mating time, would be left out of the breeding calculations for the season, for they are sure to drop late lambs that will be uneven and thrifless and a disappointment.

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EDISON HOTEL

(European)

107 NORTH 18th ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.
(One block from Union Station)
Call to Stockmen, Shippers and Country Merchants; makes a special rate of 10c. 75c. \$1.00 per day. Give us a trial

The Dairy

DAIRYING MEANS PROGRESS.

The fruit experiment station and the poultry experiment station at Mountain Grove, Mo., are each doing a work, the magnitude of which it is hard to grasp. The future alone will reveal the good that these institutions are accomplishing, says the Mansfield (Mo.) Mirror.

Fruit-raising is another industry in which the Ozarks lead, and no county in this or any other state surpasses Wright in this line.

While in the city we paid a visit to the Mountain Grove Creamery and were shown through the plant by the accommodating president of the company, H. W. Jensen. We did not realize that there was within the borders of Wright county an institution carrying on an industry so far-reaching in its scope. The ice, ice cream and butter from the plant reach in value a vast amount. The money this company pays annually to the farmers of Wright county is no inconsiderable sum. The dairy business is another of the principal industries of the county, and it is on the boom now. With such establishments as the one at Mountain Grove, how could it be otherwise?

Mr. Jensen says: "Ten good cows will make the average farmer a good living, pay all the bills, and start a bank account and at the same time enrich his farm and increase its value from year to year. Dairying means progress in every line, better roads, better schools, better homes, and more comfort and luxuries in the homes, all of which means more happiness, and that is what we are all living for: The happiness of ourselves and to make others happy. Get ten good cows and sell us your cream and you will enjoy living better than ever before. If your farm has been unprofitable, try dairying and we are sure that you will not be disappointed."

BENTON COUNTY FOR DAIRYING.

There is no land on this continent superior to the lands of Benton county for dairying purposes, writes P. H. Coney in the Benton County Enterprise. It has an abundance of the best blue grass, blue stem and clover to be found anywhere, it has the purest and most inexhaustible supply of spring water; it has a super-abundance of shade, it has the rarest and purest atmosphere. The first two of these are the prerequisites for successful dairying and no place on earth excels Benton county for this purpose.

There is no produce of the soil that pays a bigger profit than the culture of dairy cattle, properly cared for and properly milked, and then taking the milk to your established creamery, where the latest and best prices can be obtained for it, or if the cream is extracted at the home which is the most approved way, by an up-to-date separator, then take the cream to the creamery daily, if but as often as it is convenient, and begin banking at the creamery with your cream. Do this and see how speedily your account will manifold, bringing you a bigger profit than most any product you can produce from the land, unless it be the raising of cattle, hogs and poultry for the market. But the one thing

above all others that Benton county is adapted for is for dairying purposes. The Hollanders and the Germans would make it a bonanza, and a dairy garden, such as they have in Holland and along the Rhine. A study of the advantages of dairying, and grape, berry and vegetable culture would make the Osage river banks and hillsides far more profitable than any bank along the Rhine, where the lands are worth from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre.

To develop the dairying and cream making it is absolutely necessary that the people be coached into the advantages of engaging in the dairy business. Any family can have one cow and from that up to 50, according to their resources and ability to take care of their cows and their milk, but one cow can be made to almost pay the expenses of an ordinary family. The profitable advantages of maintaining milk cows for dairying and cream products and bringing it to the Warsaw Creamery for sale, would soon make it one of the most successful money-making industries of the west at Warsaw. To this end I suggest that the creamery ought to carry constantly an advertisement in the papers, using a typewriter and printer's ink in sending out letters and circulars, demonstrating the advantages of keeping milk cows and producing cream and bringing it to the creamery and having as many of them as it is possible to care for and handle.

The creamery should also utilize its resources in making the very best kind of butter and advertise it. The creamery ought also to make ice cream and do it as well or better than it is done elsewhere. Then advertise for patrons. When this is done successfully and advantageously, there will be no more butter or ice cream shipped into Warsaw from abroad. The people will patronize the home creamery. More than that they can find a good market elsewhere for their products.

HE MILKS WITH MACHINES.

"Milking machines are a success and are proving a great boon to the dairy business," said Col. Wm. H. Phelps to a Paris (Mo.) Appeal man recently. The colonel owns the model dairy of Missouri. It is located near Carthage and its equipment and methods have attracted special visits from head men in the national and state agricultural departments. "I have forty finely bred Jersey cows," he continued, "and the machine milks two of them at a time. It is operated by a gasoline engine but that will soon be replaced by an electric motor. The principle is that of a calf at the teat. It is so natural that the cow is not even disposed to resent it. About three minutes time is required for milking two cows, so the machine saves both time and hands. Not a particle of dust can get into the cans and nothing could be more sanitary. The complete outfit cost me about \$300. I have three silos and find them all that is claimed in the way of supplying a maximum of nutritious feed at a minimum cost. Missouri has every advantage over Iowa and Minnesota as a dairy state, and if our people would only give the industry more attention it would prove the biggest money-maker we have yet discovered for the man with a small farm. I am planning to build more silos and to double the size of my herd."

Col. Phelps owns one of the finest dairies in Missouri and has a national reputation as an authority in that line. He has also been prominent as a road builder and booster. There is not a more entertaining talker in the state nor one whose ideas on road and dairy matters are more worthy of serious consideration.

PURE BRED HOLSTEINS

Prices Reduced—To Move Quick

The Ganzdale Herd. Tuberculin Tested. "Quality Above Quantity." We offer you young bulls or bulls old enough for service from big producing dams, that combine the blood of several world champions, at prices extraordinarily low—to move the surplus quickly. We welcome all inquiries and answer the day received. Don't put off buying your bull until you need him. We can save you money. Remember purebred registered Holstein cattle—nothing else.

P. S.—We offer a few Young Heifers.

Caspar A. Gantz, Prop., King City, Mo.

Cattle

MISSOURI SHIPPERS.

Cattle, Hogs and Sheep Bring Good Prices on St. Louis Market.

H. E. Beiser of St. Francois County, Mo., shipped a load of hogs belonging to himself and Mr. John Mackey. He received \$8.60 per cwt., averaging 154 lbs. Mr. Mackey had 47 head, averaging 166 lbs. Mr. Beiser reports crop prospects very promising.

W. S. Vaughn, of Monroe county, Mo., was on the St. Louis market with a consignment of 22 steers that averaged 1349 pounds, and brought \$8.25. Mr. Vaughn is a regular shipper and sells only the best.

B. F. Marshall of Scott county, Mo., shipped 62 head of heifers which averaged 669 pounds which sold for \$8.25 per cwt. Mr. Marshall is a very successful raiser.

Jas. G. Crawford, of Audrain county, Mo., had a consignment of good heifers, averaging 630 pounds, which went to the killers at \$8.25. The cattle were fed on silage, corn and cottonseed cake.

A. H. Long, of Shelby county, Mo., sold 29 head of heifers at satisfactory prices. They weighed 731 pounds and sold for \$8.10. He is a well-known feeder and shipper.

Joseph Bloyark, a well-known raiser of sheep in Missouri, shipped 508 head, weighing 83 lbs. and selling for \$7.50, the top of the market for clipped lambs on that day. Mr. Bloyark says Missouri farmers can buy a reasonable number of good western lambs each winter, feed them for market and be several thousand dollars ahead.

W. P. Campbell of Randolph County, Mo., had 288 head of western lambs on the market which sold for \$7.40. They weighed 78 lbs.

W. M. Jeans, of Montgomery county, Mo., had a bunch of light heifers that sold for \$8.10 per cwt., which was satisfactory. He bought this stock last fall and finished feeding on ground corn and cottonseed cake.

C. E. Hart, of Pettis county, Mo., a "pupil" of Sam Jordan, sold a bunch of heavy steers on the St. Louis market at \$8.35. He fed on silage and corn and finished on straight corn and grass. The price was very satisfactory to Mr. Hart.

ILLINOIS SHIPPERS.

T. J. Kallal, of Jersey county, Ill., shipped 23 steers that topped the market, averaging 1157 pounds, selling at \$8.40. Mr. Kallal is feeding cattle for the Chicago fat stock show.

L. T. Elliott, of Jersey county, Ill., had a load of heifers on the market which sold at satisfactory prices.

PURE-BRED REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE
The Greatest Dairy Breed.
Send for FREE Illustrated Booklets.
Holstein-Friesian Association,
Box 122, Brattleboro, Vt.

THE SOUTH SHOULD GROW LIVE STOCK.

With its long growing season and abundance of feed crops, the South should be able to grow the beef and butter, the bacon and lard it now buys, for just as little as any other section can produce them. And it can do this very thing.

Here is some of the testimony as it relates to pork production: Carefully conducted experiments at the Alabama Experiment Station show that an acre of soy beans will produce pork worth from \$25.84 to \$39.13. Hogs fed on corn and soy bean pasture made gains which cost from \$2.59 to \$3.36 per hundred pounds, charging everything against them. These results represent the work of three years. In Louisiana an acre of sweet potatoes produced pork worth \$73.50. Farmers who have kept close account of the cost of their pork report this cost as low, in numerous instances, as 2½ to 3½ cents a pound. Of course, the average farmer does not produce pork this cheaply. These men utilized to the full extent the pasture crops—cow peas, soy beans, sweet potatoes, peanuts, etc., which the pigs could harvest for themselves. In what other section can pork be produced at as small cost to the farmer?—The New Spirit in Southern Farming.

We have a letter from an advertiser who says he received 45 orders from an ad in our paper. He has been a constant advertiser and is enthusiastic. One cent a word in classified columns.

IF YOU WANT TO
BUY, SELL, EXCHANGE

In the line of Breeding Animals, Seeds, Nursery Stock, Eggs and Poultry, Machinery, Implements or other commodities and Real Estate, or if you are in need of work or require help of any kind.

YOU CAN GET IN TOUCH WITH THE OTHER FELLOW THROUGH RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

You can tell your story at a very low cost, as the rate is but ONE CENT PER WORD per insertion, the name and address to be counted as part of the advertisement. Each initial or a number counts as one word. Cash must accompany each order.

Everybody reads the Want Advertising Department. If you use this department to bring your wants to the attention of our readers, surely you will find someone who can satisfy them, and it costs so little.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK
And Send It With Copy for Ad. To-day.
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD,
821 Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

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Inclosed please find \$..... for which
insert my..... word advertisement (at
1 cent a word) as written on the sheet
attached, in your WANT DEPARTMENT
of COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, same to
appear for..... weeks, starting with
your earliest possible issue.
Name.....
Postoffice.....

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Founded by Norman J. Colman.
Published by
Colman's Rural World Publishing Co.

L. W. Petty,
Pres't & Tres.
Wm. N. Elliott, Secretary.

WM. N. ELLIOTT, Editor.
C. D. LYON, Associate Editor.

J. L. McLean Adv. Representative



Norman J. Colman.

Published every Thursday in the HOLLAND BUILDING, 211 North Seventh street, next door to the St. Louis Republic Building, at One Dollar per year. Advertisers will find the RURAL WORLD the best advertising medium of its class in the United States. Address all letters to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, Holland Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

The RURAL WORLD is published on the cash in advance system and the paper is stopped when the time paid for has expired. If subscribers receive a copy with this notice marked, it is to notify them their time has expired and that we would be very glad to have prompt renewal. While our terms are One Dollar per annum—a low price considering the high quality of paper we use—yet so anxious are we to extend the benefits that we believe the RURAL WORLD confers on all its readers that we will for a limited time take subscriptions, both new and renewals, for 50 CENTS A YEAR. "Once a subscriber to the RURAL WORLD, always a subscriber." Farmer's can't get along without it. Please remit P. O. money orders, or checks on St. Louis banks, as our banks all charge five cents for cashing local bank checks, however small. We appreciate the kind efforts of our patrons in all parts of the Union in speaking good words in behalf of the RURAL WORLD, and it is to these efforts we attribute our constantly increasing circulation.

The co-operation of reputable and responsible concerns, through our advertising columns—firms whose products and methods are creditable, and upon whose representations our readers may rely—is respectfully solicited, that our advertising pages may be really representative of American Manufacturers and their goods.

Contributed articles, communications, etc., on pertinent subjects, are invited. The Editor assumes no responsibility therefor, however, and their publication in nowise implies editorial indorsement, beyond the Editor's belief that frank and courteous discussion of all questions within the province of this journal is to the best interests of our readers.

Entered in the post office at St. Louis, Mo., as second-class matter.

If you are opposed to free wheat you must get busy and wire or write your Senator.

Keeping pure-bred stock on the farm in like keeping the latest and best machinery.

If you have not made up your mind to build a silo this summer, why not? You have had ample time.

Farmers must realize that immediate action is necessary, if your protest is to be effective, in protecting your farms. Send in your protest at once.

That California does not want the Japs becomes more and more plainly demonstrated every day. It is now up to the Government to make a new treaty.

The vigor and candor of Secretary Daniels and Secretary Bryan in their attack on a disreputable minority of un-American journalists who have been busy arousing the war pas-

sion of the nation by faked news will be a wholesome rebuke and welcomed by the press of the country at large.

Mr. B. S. Edmonds of Pattonville, Mo., called on the editor of the RURAL WORLD last week. Mr. Edmonds is an old friend of the late Governor Colman.

The Canadian Farm and Dairy, in commenting on the benefits to Canada of the tariff bill, says: "Canadian farmers will benefit in many ways from the Democratic tariff bill should the party succeed in carrying it through without important change from the basis announced."

The plan is to put farm products of all kinds on the free list on the theory that a reduction on "natural products" will decrease the cost of living. But what are "natural products"? They are supposed to be those that grow without labor, but when marketed labor has been added, and they are "natural products" no longer.

The country is to be congratulated that we have in the White House a President and family who are an example to all the people. Mrs. Wilson is engaged in openly promoting "clean-up" measures for the national capital, while her daughter is touring the country as an advocate of altruism, social Christianity and woman's enlarged sphere of service.

A runabout for a farmer's family is sometimes considered a luxury, but by thinking it is one of the things they cannot afford to be without. It brings the family in closer touch with the country town stores, where they can buy and market, with little loss of time, and now that the automobile is within the range of possibility, owing to its reasonable price, many men will avail themselves of its utility.

One of the novel features announced for the Fourth International Congress on School Hygiene to be held at Buffalo is the attendance of 2,000 boy scouts in full regalia. These scouts will be seen throughout the city the last week in August as guides, interpreters, special messengers, and especially appointed aides to the guests and officials, not only from this country, but from all the leading nations of the earth.

In a campaign of education for poultry raisers of Missouri, the United States Department of Agriculture will run two special cars over every railroad in the state this summer, according to Prof. H. C. Pierce, a representative of the department, who is stationed at Sedalia. Prof. Pierce conferred with the Missouri Poultry Board at its regular meeting at Mountain Grove, Mo., and was promised the co-operation of the state in the tour. The cars, carrying special lecturers on poultry subjects and models of poultry houses and equipment, will start on the tour about June 1.

In the face of the fact that this nation to-day is foremost in the movement for the elimination of war as wasteful of human life and property, our Congress passed a law giving special concessions to its own ships in the Panama canal, notwithstanding a treaty with Great Britain by which it was agreed that the ships of commerce of all nations should have free access to the canal and that our oldest men think a mistake has been made. There is no question as to the intent of the treaty at the time it was made. As a great, big, powerful, Christian nation, favoring peace with all the world, we must deal with nations as individuals or we will find trouble where we least expect it.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Memorial Day is one of the days that has become a national, permanent fixture. It was thought when the old soldiers passed away it would be the end of this day of sacred, solemn memories, but as time has lapsed it becomes more and more a day consecrated to the heroic sacrifice of the brave men who died that they might make the world better, having given their lives for a cause which they believed sacred. It is fitting that this day should be universally observed, when every flower-strewn grave is the altar on which young America pledges life, fortune and sacred honor that the blood of their fathers was not shed in vain.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The present administration at Washington has done many things that please the people even if the politicians are not pleased, but the farming interests should give notice before it is too late that they will not brook unfair and unjust legislation.

In an effort and earnest desire to reduce the burden of living expenses, it is to be hoped that the Government will not make the mistake of putting too much of the load on the farmers.

With the perfection of a plan by the Government that will facilitate the handling of farm products will disappear the necessity for throwing open the markets to the free admission of everything that the farmer produces.

There are numerous things incorporated in the Underwood bill which will not materially affect the farmer either way—although tariff reductions must ever be experimental—but how can the farmer's interest be served by the admission of free wheat?

Farmers who have invested in high-priced lands in the Middle West will not find it profitable to produce wheat if the duty is removed.

The Canadian Secretary of Agriculture has stated that Canada can produce a billion bushels of wheat on her cheap lands available.

By better cultural methods and improved prices for wheat our farmers have been induced to redouble their efforts.

Free wheat or free flour will rapidly increase the wheat production in Western Canada to supply our markets.

The Underwood bill protects the farmer in wheat growing, but the countervailing duty on flour provides for free entry of flour, and Canada, with her rich, fertile land, can undersell our farmers and keep on doing it. She is near us, and has the finest mills and water powers. This bill gives the Canadian miller free access to our market and with only 8,000,000 population against our 90,000,000, will be an unequal antagonist. Farmers should look these facts straight in the face and act accordingly.

THE WELFARE OF OUR YOUNG PEOPLE.

The investigations now taking place throughout the country shows a wholesome regard for the welfare of the working people by the nation at large. It seems shameful to learn that one firm made twelve million dollars net profit in a year and paid its employees, chiefly young women, less than the cost of a decent living. We must make up to the fact that our young women and young men must be protected and the men given a chance to earn enough to marry and support families. There must be something rotten in a system where wealth accumulates at such a fearful sacrifice. Everybody knows our girls and boys want to dress neatly—women especially love

good clothes—and they should be enabled to supply these needs in moderation from their earnings, otherwise they are led into temptation. The average young man cannot marry on the salary he makes at the present cost of living. Our state and national governments must see to it that these conditions be bettered or stand in constant dread of a socialistic government which promises a panacea for all these evils.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IS USEFUL.

Valley Township, Scioto County, O., has a First Grade High School at Lucasville. Its course includes a year's work in Agriculture for both boys and girls. A manual training course is provided for the boys, and Domestic Science for the girls. Each of these has a well equipped laboratory. Recently a striking instance of just how agricultural instruction in our schools helps out on the farm occurred in this school. A member of the Board of Education started to drill wheat last fall. He sent a sample of his seed wheat to the school. The class in agriculture examined it with glasses and picked out the shriveled grains. They then calculated the per cent of bad grain. That night the owner heard the result of the examination. The next day he increased by one-third the amount of wheat he sowed. Now one can go to the field and tell by the difference in the thickness of stand just where the increased sowing began. At another time a resident of the district wanted to sell some of his cows. Before determining which ones, he sent a sample of milk from each one to be tested. The school has a Babcock milk tester. After the per cent of butter fat in each sample had been determined, the owner concluded which cows he could best afford to part with.

OKLAHOMA PROTESTS.

The following telegram was sent by millers, grain dealers and farmers of Oklahoma to Senators T. P. Gore and R. L. Owen:

Oklahoma City, May 21, 1913.

Hon. T. P. Gore,
United States Senator,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Senator:

The Underwood tariff bill proposes a duty of 10 cents per bushel on foreign wheat, but admits the products of wheat free. This bill, if passed, in its present shape will work a great hardship on the farmers of Oklahoma, as well as the farmers of all the other wheat raising States, as flour admitted free virtually places wheat on free basis and you cannot injure the farmers without at the same time injuring all other industries dependent on them, especially the grain dealers and millers.

Our only source of wealth is what is taken out of Mother Earth; strike at that and you strike at the foundations of this empire. Therefore, the millers and grain dealers of Oklahoma assembled in annual meeting this day protest against the passage of said bill in its present form and requests that you use every means in your power to have same amended to read as follows, viz: Allow the proposed duty of 10 cents per bushel on wheat to remain and place an equivalent duty on all its products; which you will agree is only fair, right and honest, for which principles we know you stand.

(Signed) R. H. DRENNAN,
President.
C. F. PROUTY,
Secretary.

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

What do you think? a whole half day and I have not done a single thing excepting to go to the barn and weigh up a couple of bushels of potatoes for a neighbor. It rained a good hard rain last night, and this morning Harry finished plowing, breaking one of these little odd corners that are always put off. Too wet to work the broken land, so the boys went to the creek, returning with two six-inch bull heads, and I sat around the house, reading, writing and smoking, discovering the fact that during the annual spring upset called house cleaning one of my pipes has disappeared.

I have to go to Cincinnati; should have gone yesterday, but there is a street car men's strike on, and I want to wait until it clears up a little, although I must go in a few days, strike or no strike.

It is said that the Cincinnati Traction Company pays the lowest wages of any such company in the first-class cities, and when the poor devils who make the money to pay the high salaried officials dared to organize, the officials turned them down hard. Be it understood that if you work for a trust or a corporation, you have no more rights than a slave had "before the war," and if you dare to try to better your condition you get it in the neck quick. More than 100 men from my home county are in the employ of that traction company, and I have a few bushels of potatoes and even a few dollars for them if necessary to maintain their families with. At the same time, I think that many of these men were foolish to leave country for city life, for one dollar on a farm will go farther than two in the city.

I often laugh when I think about the experiment of a brother of my wife, who sold his little farm and tried the life of a city laborer for a year. He provided himself with meat, lard, flour, canned fruit and other provisions for a year, got a light half-boss job in a sawmill, at \$1.55 per day, and with his wife and two little girls moved into three rooms. After six months' sawmilling the firm broke up and Louis was out of a job for a month, but he got another in the box making department of a glass works at \$1.30 per day and staid the year out. He kept accurate accounts of all expenses, and can show them yet. At the end of the year, when he moved back to the country, he was just \$40 ahead, even though he had taken over \$125 worth of provisions with him.

We do not make any special effort to make money out of the few milk cows and the poultry, yet think that I am safe in saying that I have not spent \$5 actual cash for groceries since January 1, and more than this, the butter and eggs have paid for several sacks of flour, for shoes and even dry goods.

Again, the nine in our family have eaten every day since the early part of April 12 to 15 eggs per day, besides perhaps two pounds of butter per week every week in the year, as only a few of us use butter, but even at country prices they would cost if bought something like \$9 per month.

We have used to date about four gallons of strawberries and will use four bushels or more before the season is over; the lettuce, radishes and onions on our dinner table to-day would have cost in Chicago or St. Louis 30 cents; the rhubarb or pieplant used in the past month would have cost \$2.50 or more in any city market and I dare not figure up the retail worth of the twelve 25-pound hams and other meat put up last December.

Now the city born and bred man is

used to the market basket supply system, while the man from the country is not, and never can get used to it, so the best thing the country man can do is to stay in the country, and let the street car and other corporations get help as best they can.

My friends, country and city, know that I have seen a good deal of both kinds of life, and with all my knowledge of city life, having spent at least five years of my time on the road and in cities and towns, I frankly confess that I would not know how to begin to maintain a family of six in a big city, even on double the salary of a car conductor or motorman.

In my opinion we do not need a back-to-the-country movement as badly as we do a stay-in-the-country movement, for if farmers and farmers sons will just stay on the farms, the natural growth of the cities will come from the cities themselves, and of men better able to cope with city conditions than are men from the farms.

SHORT AND LONG ITEMS.

By C. D. Lyon.

First tobacco set May 16; first set last year May 13. We set an acre May 22 and the cut worms are doing a good deal of damage, but as soon as the rain stops we will use paris green and cut clover. These are dates of first setting, and as a rule farmers only get a few hundred plants set, and the main part of the crop goes into the field May 30-June 15.

Corn planting will all be over by June 1. This is about the usual date for finishing the corn planting here, early planting beginning about May 1, sometimes a few days earlier and a few bottom farmers planting as late as June 15. All of ours but a little on two hillsides will be planted by May 24th.

Two weeks' dry weather late April and early May seemed to hurt oats, wheat and rye, but since the rains began, May 14, all small grains have made wonderful growth, and in straw at least we will have a heavy harvest. I have seldom seen a heavy crop of straw and a light crop of grain, but we have had some damage from rust in wheat, especially if the rust is of the black type and strikes the straw just about ten days before the wheat should be cut.

Cutworms? Yes, lots of 'em. We set 7,000 tobacco plants and the next morning three of us put in four hours going over the patch, digging from one to six from around nearly every plant. They are great big ones nearly ready to go into the pupa stage, and will be out of business soon, as they only chew up the leaves and do not cut the stems. The boys will prepare a couple of bushels of paris green and cut clover and drop a pinch of it near each plant this afternoon—May 23.

Jake says that cutworms turn into grasshoppers and Ed says that they turn into those long-legged crane flies, but in the absence of any more accurate information, we will pin our faith to the other entomologists, and think that they will appear in the form of moths this fall about cider making time.

Crops between home and Cincinnati and between that city and Columbus look bad. I always wonder why farmers living close to big cities have such poor crops when about the cities they could get so much manure. Inside the corporate limits of St. Louis there is laying at this moment enough manure to make every acre of tillable land in the county produce 75 bushels of corn and it will continue to lay, or wash off into the streams while scores of farmers grow 25 bushels of corn per acre. Why?

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Joe Strowell and Z. T. Chilton departed Tuesday morning for southwest Missouri. They will spend a week in that territory looking for bargains in real estate.—Renick Enterprise.

New silos were established on six Laclede County farms last week. J. A. Mansfield, R. S. Stratton, J. L. Stowe, Charles Kippey, W. E. Dickerson and Emil Favre put in these added improvements to their places.—Laclede County Republican.

Forest Walker and sister, Miss Besie, were Ray County representatives to the State Spelling Contest at Jefferson City. Forest won the \$10 prize as the best speller in the county, but was unable to make any record in the state contest.—Lawson Review.

Wm. F. Heck, a young and good farmer of Route 5, tells us that the wheat in his locality is not looking good and is not growing up as it should. He is giving dairying some attention, and is pleased with the result.—Perry County Republican.

Marston W. Beamer says: "I'm happy; finished planting corn the other day. I haven't a big field, but I'm going to do some intensive farming, as they call it—in other words, will try to make two ears of corn grow where only one grew before."—Mexico Message.

Miss Opal Mitchell of our sister county, Texas, spelled correctly 197 out of 200 words in the state spelling contest at Jefferson City last week, winning the first prize of \$100 from 58 competitors. Miss Opal is 16 years of age and lives at Raymondville.—Mansfield Mirror.

Arnold Henley, one mile south of Eugene, Mo., is the proud owner of a fine mare that foaled twin filly colts at his place about fifteen days ago. Both colts are said to be perfectly formed, in good health and growing nicely. They were sired by J. N. Henley's horse.—Russellville Rustler.

Edward Fred and Logan Conner, of the Concord neighborhood, got in a car of Angora goats Saturday morning. There were 81 head in the shipment and the buyers divided them about equally. They are to be used to kill the sprouts on some land owned by these gentlemen.—Mexico Intelligencer.

Irresponsible or drunken men, boys or girls who have not yet shed their breech clouts, and women who will gossip or flirt while they are driving automobiles should be prevented from so doing or locked up. Human life is too sacred to be at the mercy of any and every irresponsible.—St. Joseph Observer.

Will Banta of Bevier township, one of Macon County's most successful farmers, was in Macon Tuesday. He said to a representative of this paper that the season so far had been ideal for the farmer, and he never saw a better prospect for a big crop of everything the farmer grows than we have this year.—Macon Times-Democrat.

The first shipment of Jersey cattle ever made from Ripley county was that made by J. B. Thompson, of Berthold, on Tuesday of last week. The consignment consisted of five head of the famous butter and milk producing stock, went to H. P. Kellar of Ripley, Tenn. Mr. Thompson is a fancier of the Jersey and pays but little attention to the coarser strains.—Doniphian Prospect-News.

Hardin Field, of the firm of Field Bros., Mexico, Mo., took four head of fast running horses to Kentucky, Thursday, and will enter them in the Latonia races. Mr. Field has with him the famous running stallion, Waldo, one of the best running horses in the

country. He also took Scary William, Tyree and one other horse. All of these are splendid horses. Mr. Field was accompanied by his jockey, Tom Quinlan.—Mexico Ledger.

Walter C. Taylor of Brookline, calling attention to the fact that not a single state east of the Mississippi River had adopted woman suffrage, goes on to say: "Woman suffrage has been adopted only by the crude, raw, half-formed commonwealths of the sagebrush and the windy plains, whence have come in endless procession foolish and fanatical politics and policies for a generation or two." It is suggested that Mr. Taylor might profitably spend some time in Western travel.—Kansas City Post.

Mont Poor, Tom Allen and Al Taylor last Monday captured three wolf pups under a straw stack on the Tom Garrison farm north of Bethel. There were two old ones but they escaped. The young wolves were captured alive and Mr. Poor told us yesterday that he would bring one of them to this city next week and place it on exhibition. The wolves have done considerable damage of late, the farmers in that vicinity having lost a number of young lambs and sheep. Christie Moore suffered the heaviest loss, that of 30 lambs and 10 or 12 sheep.—Shelbyville Herald.

In talking with Capt. Todd of Leeton this week he told us one of his secrets of building up his soil. He says he plants his corn about the first of May and tries to lay it by about the last of June, and sows cow peas between the rows just after the last cultivation, and then hogs the whole thing down in the fall and sows to rye for late winter and early spring pasture. He says that this way his fields get richer each year. He likes the idea of hogging corn. He says the hogs do as good a job of gathering as he can and they seem to enjoy it a great deal more than he does.—Holden Progress.

The State Normal Farm received from Columbia, May 6, the best Jersey bull ever shipped to West Missouri. Chris Foxy was born December 28, 1911, and now weighs about 850 pounds. Flying Fox is the sire of Christy Foxy and was bred by R. R. Lempiere on the Island of Jersey, and was sold for \$7,500 to the A. J. C. C. committee as service bull for the cows picked to go into the St. Louis dairy test at the World's Fair in 1904. Flying Fox also won first prize at the Pan-American Exposition besides other prizes. The dam of Chris Foxy produced seventeen pounds of butter in one week with her first calf.—Warrensburg Standard-Herald.

Albert Kinkead of Tebo was in Warsaw the first of the week and exhibited a sheaf of alfalfa, three feet long, from his four-acre field, which he planted in April, 1911, on which very little rain fell on until July last year. He has a good stand and he sowed more this spring. Mr. Kinkead thinks it will run the first cutting two tons to the acre. The field was second bottom land and had been in corn. Dick Lightle has a nice one-acre field and Charley Combs has two acres that is in thrifty condition. Clem Autrieth has about five acres of alfalfa, adjoining Warsaw, sowed part last fall and part this spring, that is looking thrifty wherever the soil is loamy. On the Tompkins farm, west of Warsaw, Dr. Sands reports that the fields are looking nicely. J. W. Sands has put in on plowed up sod land of T. B. White about four acres of cowpeas. The land this fall or next March will be added to the already 25 acres of alfalfa on the White land, of which 20 acres is a good stand, some of it being ten years old.—Benton County Enterprise.

Home Circle

THE OLD FARM.

By Townsend Allen.
When the busy day is over with its anxious hopes and fears.
And the telephone stops ringing and the clerk disappears.
With a sigh I lean back weary in my swinging office chair,
And my thoughts go back to childhood and the old farm that is there.
I can see the dear old homestead, broad and low beneath the trees,
And the rows of shining milk cans sunning in the fresh sweet breeze;
I can see the barn and horses, and the orchard on the hill,
Where we gathered golden pippins for the old straw cider mill.
I can see the upland pastures dotted o'er with grazing sheep,
And the wheat field waving golden, ready for the men to reap.
I can see the old stone fences where the chipmunks used to play,
And the cornfield and the meadow with its piles of fragrant hay.
I can see the cattle standing 'neath the willows by the brook,
Where I used to fish for minnows with a bent pin for a hook;
And the pond where grew the lillies that my mother used to prize,
Ah, the light of heaven's shining now within those dear old eyes.
And I sigh while fancy lingers o'er each well known pleasant scene, Of the happy days of boyhood thrown by memory on the screen;
And I'd give all I have gained since, all my wealth and treasures rare To go back one day to childhood and the old farm that is there.
—Townsend Allen.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
EXCELSIOR SPRINGS.

By E. L. Elliott.

The topography of Excelsior Springs bears a striking similarity to that of Hot Springs. There is the same little basin or valley containing the springs, surrounded by the beautiful and lofty hills. Here the lover of the kodak finds endless material for snapshots. There is a beautiful roadway that could be made to resemble the famous Cliff drive in Kansas City; there are picturesque streams, giant rocks and boulders, beautiful pastures and orchards, groups of royal old elms, and charming country roadways, any one of which are fit subjects for an artist's brush. There is excellent fishing here, black bass and crappie abounding. New golf links and tennis courts have recently been added to the attractions of outdoor life here. A go'f course having all the features of the original St. Andrew's in Scotland, where the play is "in the air," has been opened at Excelsior Springs. There are fifty acres of ground that have been mowed and rolled and raked, and holes put in. The Excelsior Springs golf course was laid out by the Chicago expert, Tom Bendelow, and is in charge of a professional, who gives lessons and provides all supplies. The course is one mile from the Sylvan Spring, one-half mile from the end of a paved street. It is interspersed with water courses and trees and has the undulating characteristics which Scotchmen believe a first consideration.

The land has an excellent stand of blue grass. Bendelow says the 3,160 yards as laid out will call for the best skill and yet not discourage beginners.

There is a tract of fifty-five acres adjoining this, that will add nine more

holes when desired. There is also a beautiful little country club house on the links where delicious meals are served on order. The Elms visitors are specially looked after here.

There are fine schools and a beautiful, strictly modern High School, located on the hills, as, when the city spreads, it is bound to go up. Some most attractive hotel and boarding houses are located on the rise of these hills. Of one thing the visitor can rest assured, and that is that he can have his pick of hotels or boarding places which will suit the size of his purse, be it little or big. Excelsior Springs is, pure and simple, a place of rest; hence there is not much business here. It is wholly given over to the entertainment of guests, and, in this place, one loses the feeling of hurry. With everyone, are there not times when you wonder whether life is really worth while? When you drudge through the day's toil in listless fashion, and nothing tastes good, and nothing interests you? The next time you feel this way, you should throw a change of simple garments in your grip and come to Excelsior Springs for a week or two. Then you will understand how much Ponce De Leon missed when he didn't come this way. There isn't one in a thousand among us who gets enough real sweetness out of life. We just plunge blindly ahead day after day until finally the machine is fatally out of repair, and then there's a bit of crepe on the door and the stifled sobs of loved ones. What's the use, anyway? Radiant bodily health, the ability to enjoy a meal, to laugh and be glad because you're living, to see real beauty in the flowers and the sunshine, these things are more precious than all the riches you can gather, and these things are "next door," neighbor. The Wabash has been the pioneer in the service of bringing you safely, quickly into one of the sweetest of Nature's resting places.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
IN THE OLD ATTIC.

By Harriet Marshall.

As the annual spring upheaval generally includes many pilgrimages to and from the region directly beneath the roof, what memories are stirred and awakened within us, on gazing around on familiar discarded objects? Some are the playthings of our youth—a musical top whose mechanism was demolished by some youthful inquisitive visionary, who wanted to find out where the sounds came from. "Busted" drums, tin horns, boxes of marbles "shucked" from childlike owners, blocks, ye old-fashioned wax doll, all find a resting place here.

In one corner are the Chinese lanterns, sadly faded now, but which once illuminated the lawn for some children's entertainment, or displayed the patriotism of the grown-ups, while a Republican or Democratic rally passed down the street.

Little time-worn rocking chairs, and a dilapidated rocking-horse, whose diminutive rider, winning many a victory over imaginary foes, later on in real life, galloped away and gave up his life gallantly for his country on the battle field.

Pictures and ornaments discarded from the best parlors, claim a space, as the flight of time pronounces them out of date.

What visions were concocted here in our youth, while poring over entrancing fairy tales? What gala theatricals were held here on the dreary, rainy days when the miniature knights and ladies trod the boards, haughty and majestic, in flowing robes of red table cloths, and mosquito netting, gold and silver crowns and swords.

Carefully laid away in the old chests are the relics and mementoes of the past—a withered rose once held in the cold hand of some dear departed member of the family; little worn shoes,

whose wearer tripped lightly away before the sorrows of this life had time to cast their shadows over its sunny disposition.

Memory travels far in a few moments, and again we live in the happy past. But the present taps impatiently, and with a sigh for the days that are gone, we proceed our way.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.
THE AMERICAN MAY NOT HAVE EVOLVED FROM THE MONKEY,
BUT HE IS TRAVELING THAT WAY.

By Goose Quill.

R. B. B., of Jackson, Ill., in RURAL WORLD of May 8, 1713, shows some American backbone of the old genuine Revolution stripe. He voices the sentiment of many of the strongest characters in this country. We have not all degraded into a race of professional sports and faddists. There is enough of the bone and brain and heart left in the common people that when the proper amount of provocation has been endured to rise up and defend their rights.

Germany, England and France, with their ancient aristocracy have never degenerated into such low tide as we. The Englishman loves the horse, and with English tenacity holds to his horse, and when the horse is tired he is a good walker and walks for health.

He knows how to walk. Did you ever note that easy graceful carriage of an Englishman of rank. He does not swagger or nibble or blunder, but in a noble poise he carries himself like a thing of beauty and joy forever.

He is trained to walk—his agile form, his erect poise and graceful manners are attained not only in the drawing room, but on the country roadway.

With the automobile, motorcycle and other devices of locomotion, Americans will forget how to walk and ride gracefully. The Western cowboy shines in the saddle, but he can't walk.

Some country plowboy, who pays any attention to his personal appearance, walks better than some of our professional men and merchants.

Neither Germany nor France goes her length on fads like America does. We are getting back toward the monkey, apeing everything and perfecting ourselves in nothing. Let's quit before we fall like Rome.

Those who will ride the automobile only should ride on an automobile road only. What I mean by that, teams and pedestrians must have separate roads from the automobile, or there will be an everlasting clash, war and bloodshed when some of our family or property is run over.

Let us see the thing in time and stop it. I don't hate the aristocrat; there must me rank, but I would war to the knife criminal carelessness and disregard for the poor man's life and property.

WEIGHT OF A PENCIL MARK.

The scales used by the assayer in his work are the most delicate of the appliances used in the assay office, although the large balance upon which the deposits are weighed are themselves of extreme accuracy, says the Scientific American. But the assayer's scales take the palm. They are sensitive to one two-hundredths milligram. Fearing that it will not be realized what this means it will be explained further. These scales will weigh a lead pencil mark. Some time when you are in the assay office depositing the hypothetical gold from the hypothetical mine, ask the assayer to weigh a piece of paper an inch square. After he has done this, make a mark across this paper with a soft pencil and you will be surprised to see that

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Just to further introduce COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we are going to give away 1,000 of these beautiful and useful Fancy Aprons, during the next few weeks. Hand Embroidered Tea Aprons are always in great demand among ladies and girls, and this is an article anyone would be proud to own. We offer this beautiful apron stamped on Fine White lawn including pieces for pocket and wings; also a six months' subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, which is an up-to-date farm paper, with departments for all the family, etc., for only Fifty Cents. Send money order, stamps or coin at once. Don't miss this great offer, because our supply will not last very long.

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Get it today in usual liquid form or chocolate tablets called **Sarsataba**.

It is possible to weigh this mark. It will weigh anywhere from one to three one-hundredths of a milligram, depending upon the softness of the pencil and the breadth of the mark, of course.

Written for the RURAL WORLD.

SUN SPOTS AND VEGETATION.

By J. M. Miller.

The effect of sun spots upon vegetation. This is a subject that has engaged the attention of the astronomical world for a period of much more than a century. Is vegetation more profuse during maximum sun spot periods than it is at other times? Do storms, tempests and cyclones rage with increased fury during periods when sun spots are numerous? Do solar phenomena have any effect upon the weather, or the productiveness of our seasons? When the corrugations and openings of the solar atmosphere are numerous, is the heat of the sun proportionately increased, and is this augmentation perceptible by its effects on vegetation? Is the heat emitted by the sun greater during minimum sun spot periods than it is at maximum periods? Do we have more rainfall during periods of great solar disturbances than we do when the disk of the sun is clear of spots? These questions are deep and very difficult of solution, and although during the last half of the recent century, a score or more of our most able and reliable scientists have been making elaborate investigations for the purpose of establishing a connection between sun spots and various terrestrial phenomena, yet the question of sun spot influence can not be considered settled, as these men after spending many years in the most profound study and investigation of solar disturbances in connection with terrestrial meteorology, returned a verdict that is unsatisfactory to most lovers of astronomical science, as they failed to agree on matters pertaining to the subject.

The two parties appear to have been about equally divided, one party having opinions exactly the reverse of those of the others, on most matters connected with these investigations.

Two foreign astronomers, Wolf and Schwabe, were the leaders in these investigations, and one great drawback to the business was that Wolf died before his labors were completed. Had this indefatigable worker lived a decade or two longer, the result of the investigations might have been much different. About the middle of the last century, one grand discovery was made by Schwabe, as he studied the phenomena of the solar orb, and that was that it was observed that at certain stated intervals, sun spots were far more numerous than at other times, the interval from one maximum period of the next being about eleven years, although at times there is much variation from this, but eleven years would be a fair average. In the time of the elder Herschel, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, it was suspected by an observer that there might be a regular periodicity in the appearance of sun spots, and this hint no doubt helped Schwabe in making the discovery.

The study of sun spots is a subject that would not only interest scientists,

but the agriculturist as well, for this is an important study which is bound to make progress in the future. If sun spots have any influence in causing our land to produce better crops, the farmer ought to know it. If terrestrial temperature, rain fall and other matters are affected by solar disturbances, it is not wise for the farmer to remain in ignorance of such studies.

As to myself, I am strongly inclined to the belief that when sun spots are large and numerous, they in some way obstruct the passage of heat to the earth. In the year 1816, solar spots were extremely numerous, and the harvests in most countries were late and scanty, and the price of grain was doubled. In June when the wheat was headed, there came quite a snowstorm and some farmers scraped the snow from the standing wheat with long ropes, but the yield was much better where the wheat was not disturbed.

About 1836 and a year or two later, sun spots were numerous to an extraordinary degree, and those seasons were cold and very unfavorable for vegetation. I am aware though, that the scientists mentioned above, found in their investigations, in a few cases, a result directly the opposite of this, but in a period covering a large number of years, the results are, on an average, that when sun spots are numerous, the seasons are liable to be more unproductive, yet this is not always the case.

There must have been much that was very fascinating to the two scientists mentioned above, who were engaged much of their time in studying the details of sun spot structure, and other phenomena connected with solar physics. The discovery of sun spot periodicity was accidental with Professor Schwabe, but it will be of untold value to astronomers. The farmer who has been negligent in times past, in regard to building his storm cellar, will hasten to prepare a place of safety for his family when he learns that the date is near for the face of the sun to be covered with spots. A word of caution might be useful here, for although the length of the average period of time that will elapse between two maximum or two minimum periods, is strictly speaking, eleven years and forty days, yet there is often a variation of as much as a year or more in the length of these periods, and owing to this uncertainty it would be well for the cave builder to not put off his job too long. Probably I may have more to say upon this subject in the future.

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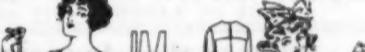
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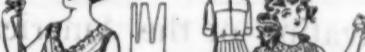
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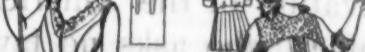
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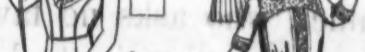
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IS THE FARMER ASLEEP?

When the farmer in such great wheat growing states as Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota and the Dakotas realize how the apparent protection of ten cents per bushel upon foreign wheat and the admission of foreign milled flour duty free affects the earnings of his farm, there is sure to be an outcry that will make itself unmistakably heard in Washington.

The truth is, that under the present provision of the Underwood bill there will be no protection on wheat because foreign milled flour will be admitted free.

The result will be that mills in Canada, Argentina, Australia and other wheat growing countries, and especially in Great Britain, whose flour mills located on the docks of her principal ports, draw wheat from all over the world, will ship flour to New York and other American seaboard markets, and sell there at less than a United States mill could manufacture the same grade of flour from wheat grown in the United States.

A Canadian miller likewise would flood the interior and seaboard markets with flour below the bare cost price of the United States miller selling in competition.

The immediate results will be that the American miller can only buy American grown wheat at a price in competition with foreign grown wheat, raised by the underpaid, underfed laborers of Russia, South America, India and other countries, whose standards of living are far below that of the American farmer.

The salvation of the American wheat grower depends upon the American miller, who asks no favor, but simply seeks an equal opportunity with foreign millers in the home market.

Every farmer is vitally interested in this question, and he should therefore lose no time in communicating his views to the congressman from his district, and to the United States senators from his state. He should arouse his neighbors to the gravity of the situation, and through his local farmers associations or granges utter a loud and insistent protest.

The duty on foreign wheat does not help the American farmer unless there is an equal duty on the products of foreign wheat.

As the Underwood bill is now well on its way to passage any action to be effective must be immediate.

Farmers and farmers associations, the time is short, write your senators and congressmen immediately to see that a duty be placed on wheat products equal to the duty placed on wheat.

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DAIRY FARM FOR SALE—81 acres, all in cultivation, fenced and cross-fenced with 5-foot woven wire and some rails; 40 A. in pasture, 3 10 A. in meadow, one 10 in corn. Five room house, new barn 34x36, with big bay loft, cow barn for 22 cows, sheep barn 29-20, tool house 20-20, granary, other outbuildings, 16 Cotswold sheep, two mares, three cows, eight hogs, about \$300 worth of machinery and tools; good family orchard, four big springs; 4 miles from two skinning stations. Good towns on Frisco, \$3500, \$2000 cash, \$1800 on time. Fred Schwab, R. R. 2, Seymour, Mo.

MISSOURI STOCK, DAIRY OR FRUIT RANCH—5500 acres, 125 miles from St. Louis, 1 1/2 miles from shipping point, 4-room house, frame barn, bearing orchard; about 200 acres cleared; all fenced with wire; springs and running water; excellent grass and unexcelled fruit land. Timber will pay cost of clearing. Will divide. Reasonable price and terms. L. M. Hall, 705 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS FOR SALE—Ideal chicken farms, clubhouse sites; river bottom and level ridge farms, nicely improved; good water supply; close to Frisco R. R., 40 miles from St. Louis. Good bargains and easy terms. Address: S. E. Fursley, Catawissa, Mo.

CHEAP, RICH ARKANSAS VALLEY lands on railroad. T. Sessions, Winthrop, Ark.

LAND—For sale, 30 acres, in Liberty County, Texas; will sell at sacrifice price; will trade for St. Louis property. 305 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

LOTS—For sale, in Ashton, Ark., 3 railroads; sacrifice for cash; will trade. 305 Century Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—To hear from owner who has good farm for sale. Send description and price. Northwestern Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

SEED CORN.

SEED CORN, WHITE ELEPHANT—Pure selected quality of seed, graded, tasting 96 per cent; heavy yielder, 100 day corn, deep grained, large ears, special price. Single bushel \$1.75, per two bushels \$3.25, 5 bushel lots \$1.50 per bushel, shelled. Robt. Plate, Mexico, Mo.

CHEAP SEED CORN—As it is getting late in the season, and we still have about 75 bushels of Johnson County White seed corn, selected when husking in November, we will make a special low price in order to sell it. Select seed, tipped and butted, \$3.75 per sack of two bushels; \$2 per single bushel; sacks free. This is the lowest price ever made on seed corn of equal quality. C. D. Lyon, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

CLOVER SEED.

COW PEAS—First-class New Era Cow Peas for sale. Write for sample and prices. Reference: Blodgett Bank. W. H. Allen, Blodgett, Mo.

SWEET CLOVER SEED—Large, biennial cultivated variety, for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Price and circular how to grow it sent free on request. Bokara Seed Co., Box D, Falmouth, Ky.

POTATOES.

POTATO SLIPS FOR SALE—Enormous, improved Golden Beauty and Nancy Hall; will begin shipping about April 1 or 15 to July 1. One dollar and fifty cents per thousand all around. Safe delivery guaranteed. Largest plant bed in the South, four acres. You will make no mistake in placing your order here. Send in your orders for May and June. Millions of plants for sale. Special prices to dealers. C. M. McKinney, Louise, Fla.

POULTRY.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs from good thoroughbred stock, 16 for \$1; 32 for \$1.75. C. F. Kienberger, Rich Hill, Mo.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS for hatching. Kind that lay. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price reduced to \$0.00, 100; \$1.00, 30. Mrs. P. H. Streeter, Hamilton, Mo.

INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS—American, English and White strains of prize-winning layers; mating list free. Marian Holt, Savannah, Mo.

HANLY'S FANCY PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Barred, Buff and White. Eggs from Barred Rock pen No. 1, \$5; 2 and 3, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per 15. All females in pen 1, first and second prize winners; 1st on hen at Quincy, Springfield, Mo., Columbia, Mo.; 1st on pullet at Mo. State Fair, Sedalia, La Belle, Monticello, Shelbina, Mo. Eggs from Buffs and Whites, \$2 and \$2.50 per 15. J. H. Hanly, Monticello, Mo. Eggs at half price after May 15.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS. No. 1 Farm Stock.—Price, \$1 per setting of 15. MRS. C. D. LYON, R. 1, Georgetown, Ohio.

30 SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN EGGS \$1. 25 years' experience breeding the Leghorn. W. H. Bush, Eldorado Springs, Mo.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, EGGS, BUTTER, calves, lambs, wool, etc., to Harry M. Shanks Com. Co., 816 N. Fourth St., St. Louis. Refs.: International Bank.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15; \$6.00 per hundred. Breeding stock surpassed by none; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Geo. Clough, Carrollton, Illinois.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTONS—Well mated birds; excellent type and color; prize winners; heavy layers; 15 eggs, \$1.50; 30, \$2.50. John Tuttle, Princeton, Mo.

OZARK STRAIN BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, Single Comb Rhode Island Reds—Eggs \$1.00 and \$2.00 setting; \$5.00 hundred. Red cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Good stock at bargain prices. E. M. Pinto, St. James, Missouri.

OZARK STRAIN SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—Bred to heavy weight. Egg record equal to the best. Get a June hatch for winter layers. Mammoth Pekin ducks. Eggs 5c. each, 100 \$4. Elm Branch Farm, S. S. Hinerman, Marshfield, Mo.

CHERRY R. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS—Eggs from exhibition stock \$3.00 per 15; range \$4.00. Orders booked for baby chicks. Mrs. Wm. Price, Litchfield, Ill.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCK EGGS for sale, 10 cents each, or \$1.00 setting. Mrs. A. Brewer, Rinehart, Mo.

ANCONAS—Ideal farm chicken. Best layers, small eaters. Lays large, white eggs. My breeding birds are beauties. 15 eggs, \$1.25; 30 eggs, \$2.00. T. Z. Richey, Cannelton, Ind.

SWINE.

FOR SALE—Extra choice big type Poland pigs, five months old, weigh 150 lbs. Price \$20.00 each. Geo. L. Snider, Fruitland, Mo.

100 REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY PIGS for sale, \$10 up; yearling boar, \$35; 20 bred gilts, will farrow in Aug. and Sept., \$30 to \$35. Have sold stock in 40 counties in Mo. If wanting anything in above line, describe it to J. E. Weller, Faustett, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ONE HUNDRED WALTHAM WATCHES for sale at \$5.45 each, postpaid, 18 size, screw back and bezel, 15 jewel. Address O. G. Gibson, Russ, Mo.

FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK tells of about 300,000 protected positions in U. S. service. Thousands of vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Just ask for booklet S-1176. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

RURAL WORLD WANT ADS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FARM PRINTING—We make a specialty of letter heads, envelopes, etc., for farmers and stockmen. Samples free. Prices reasonable. Frederick Printing & Stationery Co., 318 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo.

SWELL RINGS 50c—Springtime is ringtime. Agents coining money—making 100 to 300 per cent profit selling our Guaranteed Lady's, Gent's and Children's gold-filled rings; richly set with striking reproductions of stunning rubies, sapphires, pearls, opals, topaz, amethysts, turquoise, diamonds, etc., that sell up to \$25. Many exquisite designs. Sample ring 50c—three for \$1.25. Include string finger measure and state fac simile gem desired. Walsh & Baerwald, 2407 Bonheur Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WHY WORK FOR SMALL WAGES when you can earn a large salary by learning Gregg Shorthand and Typewriting and Book-keeping? We qualify you at home at small expense. Stenographers are wanted in the Government service, in public offices and by hundreds of business concerns. Good positions and wages everywhere. Send for Free Catalog. Brown's Correspondence School, Dept. K, Freeport, Illinois.

TWO WHITE TABLE POTATOES raised from seed-ball, enormously productive, culled for five years to one type. No. 1 Early, No. 2 late. Eyes, 6 for ten cents by mail. I have new onions, beets, beans, flowers, etc., and shall include some of such seeds with every 25-cent order for potatoes. H. Lowater, Rock Elm, Wis.

FARMERS—Fatten hogs on hay; hay fattens just as fast when prepared according to our secret formula. No machinery or chemicals required. Will also send Formula, how to make Hens lay all the year round, both for 25 cts. Information Bureau, 803 Turk St., San Francisco, Cal.

RATS AND MICE QUICKLY EXTERMINATED.

No cats, poisons or traps needed. Learn the secret and keep them away forever. Sure, yet perfectly harmless except to rodents. Secret originally cost \$100, but we will send it postpaid for only 25c.

The above advertisement has appeared in many magazines. I will send you the genuine receipt for this RAT AND MICE Exterminator (which I know to be O. K.) and 10 fine assorted postcards for 12c. This is a Bargain. Address, Milton Bass, 4431 17th Ave., Rock Island, Illinois.

NEW 1913 EDITION.

GOVERNMENT FARMS FREE—Our 1913 official 132 page book, "Free Government Land," describes every acre in every county in the United States. It contains township and section plats, Maps, Tables, and Charts, showing inches rainfall annually, elevation above sea level by counties. The New Three Year Homestead Law approved June 6th, 1912, the 320-acre Homestead, Desert, Timber and Stone, Coal, Pre-emption, Scrip, Mining and other government land laws. Tells how and where to get government lands without living on it. Application blanks, United States Patent. All about Government Irrigation Projects and map showing location of each. Real Estate Tax Laws of each state, area in square miles, capital and population and other valuable information. Price 50 cents postpaid. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This valuable book will be sent with new or renewal subscription to RURAL WORLD for \$1.00.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Since our last article we have had more good working weather, and the past three days more rain. The rain was needed in general and all were glad it came. The grading to the afore mentioned barn was completed and the barn raising came off May 14, and while it rained early on the 14th it cleared off and the party to raise the barn came about 10 a. m. and all needed men were recalled as they had come, and, waited for the man with the ropes, and giving him up, had gone back home, saying "If he comes let us know and we will come back." As usual in such cases they had no sooner gone home than the looked for man came. So the other men were soon recalled; one of the boys used his wheel, and quite a start was made before dinner.

In the afternoon there were 17 men in all. The work progressed nicely and though all the plates were not put on that day, our men finished that part next day, and now while we are having intervening rains the work is still in progress at this writing. But 12 p. m. will close the work for the week, as our carpenters go home after dinner on Saturdays. They return on Sunday evenings. The siding is now being put on; it is being sided up

partly with tongue grooved lumber. Windows are also put in. As we expect to furnish milk to the dairy we will have a special portion fitted up to the requirements of the dairy. Dairying is the order of the day in our parts now. We have two nice young horses the past week, the dams and the young doing well.

Some of our neighbors say they have as good tobacco plants as could be wished, while one lost all in two beds by some depredating fly. We have set out some cabbage, cauliflower and tomatoes of our own plants. This is a good season. We have not set any tobacco as yet but these nice rains will soon bring plants large enough by another season. Many years ago on the 20th day of May husband set tobacco with his overcoat on. There was a snow that morning and what was set on that day is all that did any good that year, though we set at other seasons, they were not very good that year. Sky is still heavily clouded. Hoping for another good week to follow, we close. Prosperity and good will to all.

MRS. J. T. MARDIS.

SMOKELESS OILING SYSTEM FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Anti-smoke ordinances are now the vogue in hundreds of towns and cities in this country. How one of these ordinances works to the discomfiture and loss of motorists who do not own our unique smokeless oiling system may be seen any day at the intersection of two busy thoroughfares in almost any large city, says R. E. Olds, President of the Reo Motor Car Company. In New York City it is a common occurrence to see a member of the traffic squad stop his motorcycle in front of a smoking motor car with a signal to stop. The driver may be going slowly wholly within the law excepting the one thing which the average city dweller abhors next to a plague, namely, a smoking automobile. I state these facts as a plain condition which confronts the motorists everywhere and in nowise do I offer them as a criticism or defense of some of the anti-smoke ordinances now being rigidly enforced in so many cities. The point is that motorists are now expected to qualify with smokeless cars or else be heavily fined or go to jail. Our patrons everywhere are congratulating us for our foresight in designing and building all Reo cars successfully to meet the present day anti-smoke ordinances. We foresaw the result of the smoke nuisance years ago and were among the very first who designed and built the smokeless automobile oiling system. With it our patron is saved the worry and discomfiture of being "pinched" for smoking when possibly most driven for time, beside he saves from 25 to 50 per cent of his oil bill saying nothing of the many engine troubles caused by short circuits arising from faulty oiling of the cylinders. We challenge comparison of our oiling system with that of the best foreign or domestic car built.

Dr. Seviers S. Warren, a member of the Medical Relief Corps of the United States Army, located at San Angelo, Texas, claims that common phenol-petroleum, or carbolated vaseline, will relieve many cases of tuberculosis, either by use hypodermically or by inoculations. Dr. Warren has been working on this treatment for years. In San Angelo he has treated in the past year a number of patients, and many of them have made remarkable recoveries.

Everybody wants something. You can find what you want in our classified columns. It costs only one cent a word.

FARMERS' EQUITY UNION

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

GREENVILLE, ILLINOIS

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Pres.—C. O. Drayton, Greenville, Ill.
Vice-Pres.—L. F. Hoffman, Mott, N. D.
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Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD.

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

ORGANIZATION AND EDUCATION
MUST PRECEDE CO-OP-
ERATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: As we advance in the Equity Union movement we are more and more fully convinced that there can be no successful co-operation among farmers without organization and education. These must precede co-operation.

Fraternality and co-operation are the great needs of the millions of farmers. These would be worth more to the farming fraternity than anything else we can imagine. A million fraternal co-operative farmers could revolutionize the entire business system of America. They could kill the profit system which now robs wealth-makers annually of millions of dollars. They could put an end to speculation in business and graft in politics, and make conditions in the country that would keep our boys and girls on the farms. Farmers are responsible for bad conditions on the farms as long as they refuse to unite, this means you!

But a start must be made somewhere and somehow on a simple, practical, comprehensive plan of co-operation. This is what the Farmers' Equity Union is doing. Send ten 2c stamps for the Equity Text Book and read our plan of co-operation. We put COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD in every member's home for three years when he joins. We are putting lecturers into ten states who hold school house meetings around each good market until we have 100 educated co-operators around the market. Then we organize them into an Equity Exchange.

This campaign of organization and education costs money, time and hard work, but it pays. It is the only way to gain permanent success. Organization and Education are absolutely necessary to success. They are so radically essential that we usually take one year to educate a community before we expect them to co-operate fully on our plan. Some sections require two or three years, for we must not only convince farmers that the proposition is right, but takes two or three years to persuade them to move out of their tracks—to pull out of the old rut of allowing others to price, weigh, grade, dock and figure our entire business for us.

It is hard to teach old dogs new tricks. But while there are these hard features to overcome, we find men everywhere we go, who say they have been thinking along co-operative lines of thought for years. We find progressive men in every community who are willing to put their shoulders to the wheel and push forward the car of Equity Union.

They know this organization and educational work so necessary to success, can not be done without money. Able, competent organizers must be kept busy in the field winter and summer. Money must be provided to pay them. They cannot leave their business and homes and families without pay.

Literature must be written, printed and circulated that will educate farmers away from the profit-system, to be golden rule co-operators. All this takes money, but it will pay. It will pay to spend hundreds of dollars for education, that millions of dollars may

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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come to farmers in better prices on all farm produce, and that the price may be reduced on all we buy. We are sure that for every dollar we put in Equity Union one hundred will come back if the plan is carried out.

Let no member get impatient for immediate results. Do not think when you put in three dollars, the Union ought to get you a little fortune for it in a month. Help us work it out. Go to a meeting every month, read the RURAL WORLD every week, work for more members and stockholders, boost your Equity Exchange all the time. Every stockholder and patron you get weakens the enemy and insures the success of your friend, the Equity Exchange.

The campaign of education must go forward by the National Union, the Local Unions, and by every Equity Exchange. Prejudice, suspicion, ignorance, selfishness and everything that separates us must be overcome. We are making better men, better neighbors, and citizens when we make co-operators.

We are building up a system of business that will overthrow the Profit System and down every graft, speculator, price hammerer, and finally the Money Kings, who would make us their industrial slaves. We can well afford to be patient and work on in this great cause until victory comes.

Our cause is just. Our plan is simple—easily understood. It is practical. It brings benefits in dollars and cents which members count at the end of every year. It is comprehensive. It has for its purpose the union of one million good farmers. It seeks to unite under one national head grain growers, broomcorn growers, stockmen, fruit growers and all classes of farmers who believe in golden rule co-operation.

Why should farmers compete and force their valuable products into the hands of speculators and trusts at low unjust prices, while all other classes co-operate to prevent low prices?

Why should farmers buy in a trust market at trust prices and then sell in glutted markets, made so by a mob of farmers who refuse to co-operate? Farmers are responsible for Bad Conditions—They Must Be Co-operators.

Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

THINKING, BUSINESS FARMERS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Farmers that think, will, by their thinking use business methods in their dealing and undertakings.

It is business, we all know, to sow right, also to harvest right, and then it is business to sell right.

We see now, through the RURAL WORLD, that thinking farmers are somewhat afraid they won't use right business this year in their selling. Farmers realize they are better drilled in production than in selling.

There is only one solution that will answer to right and thinking business, and that is: Organize and co-operate.

We well realize it is just as important to sell right as it is to produce right, and we might say more so, for who can see anything to producing and selling below cost of production? Farmers producing their own food to a great extent has caused the American farmer to be indifferent concerning the money value of his crop, for what he

eats himself makes no difference in the price it would bring if sold; so the farmer has rather formed a habit, as he calls it, of just getting along.

But as the farmer thinks more, he gains new desires, and it takes more money to purchase these desires.

The just-get-along farmer doesn't care for a piano or social time, etc. The just-get-along farmer doesn't care for church, school, improvement and better and higher living, as does the thinking, business farmer.

It certainly makes one happy to see new Locals going and advancing toward thinking, business farming. A person knows when you see Equity banner begin to rise at any point that there is back of the banner honest, thinking, business farmers. One thing here some of the older Locals must note—that is, you, some of you, have drifted into the habit of "wait a little longer" before we start our Exchange, and newer Locals are advancing past you. Habit in a body of men is as strong as in the individual and much harder to break. So, old Equity Local, break up your habit of waiting, and learn a lesson from your younger sisters, who organize, form an exchange, and are co-operating.

Old Local, with the bad habit, make new resolutions, get your business blood flowing, and decide to market the 1913 crop through your own Exchange. Don't say the farmers are too slow at your place. Get out and cry, and cry aloud, the difference between what you receive and the consumer pays.

Don't expect our president to do all your thinking, and more, he cannot do your business. He can only show you the light, and you who are thinking must kindle it until all the business at your point is done through your own Exchange and the profit-takers are lost in the smoke.

The thing that puts other Locals in line for justice and right will place you in the same position. As President Drayton has long ago told us, Educate, Agitate, and Co-operate.

There is only one way to do business, and that is, Do business.

Virden, Ill. VIRGIL WIRT.

THE FARMERS' EQUITY UNION
PLAN OF CO-OPERATION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We think so much of the Equity Union plan of Golden Rule Co-operation, that we want to proclaim it from the house tops. When the people are educated up to this high standard of business co-operation, selfishness and greed will be held in check, and peace, prosperity and plenty will reign supreme throughout the length and breadth of our beautiful land.

This is not merely a dream; it is being worked out in ten states by the young giant, Equity Union. This Co-operative Union is carrying on a lively campaign of organization and education at 100 good markets and establishing Equity Exchanges, which do business on strictly and purely co-operative principles.

When strongly organized, it will prevent gluts at central markets, which now cause farmers to lose millions of dollars on their largest crops of finest quality. When there is sufficient co-operation by our Equity Exchanges the price of farm machinery will be reduced 50 per cent, coal will be reduced one or two dollars per ton, and flour, feed, fertilizer and all necessities will come down so that consumers as well as producers will be benefited.

Local unions are organized at the best shipping points. When we have 100 or more members at once place, we start an Equity Exchange with 100 stockholders and a capital of ten thousand dollars. We work continually for more stockholders and more capital. The stockholders control this capital and run their own business.

The National Union is organized

500-Acre Farm for Sale

all rich level river bottom land, above overflow, and only 5 miles from railroad town; on two public roads and telephone line. There are 100 acres of this in cultivation and balance in timber. There are 10 houses and a store building. People are all white and native Americans; most of them are from Illinois and Missouri.

This property can be bought for \$46 per acre if taken this month; 1/4 cash, balance to suit purchaser. I have two smaller farms for sale also.

L. G. CROWLEY,
Black Jack, Ark.

I WILL MAKE YOU PROSPEROUS
If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will teach you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint you Special Representative of my Company in your town; start you in a profitable business of your own; help you make big money at once. Can arrange for special time only if desired. Unusual opportunities for men without capital to become independent for life. Valuable Book and full particulars Free. Write today.

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without capital. It is an organizing educating force, which carries on a continual campaign of education, absolutely necessary to the success of this grand national movement for economic freedom.

The National Union unites all of the Equity Exchanges and leads them to co-operate more and more to the advantage of each individual exchange and each individual member. Our weekly agricultural paper is the very best published, and reaches the home of every member and teaches him to be a golden-rule co-operator.

The shares in our Exchanges are twenty-five dollars each, and the limit four shares. The manager is bonded by a reliable bonding company. His books are carefully audited every quarter and more often if necessary.

Our commission firm in Minneapolis gives each Exchange a set of books and continual direction and assistance in buying grain. We work for honest, efficient management.

Each manager is required to buy and sell on a safe margin. The bigger his margin the better our stockholders are pleased. We are not afraid of a margin, as all profits are proportioned to stockholders according to their patronage. A large volume of trade from two or three hundred farmers reduces the cost of handling and insures the success of the business. No danger of assessments here.

Out of the gross earnings are taken expenses, national dues and five per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. Never allow over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All over this is Profit and is figured as a per cent of all the business furnished by the stockholders, and is proportioned back to stockholders according to patronage.

Every person who is a stockholder gets back all that he earns by his patronage. Only patrons can draw out the earnings of the company, as patronage makes the earnings and not Mr. Millionaire's dollars. This plan is just, and unites the farmers

and keeps them united when they understand it. A small per cent paid for capital, and as large an amount as possible paid back each year for patronage will bind farmers together in a union that will be powerful and beneficent.

A safe margin, a small per cent on money invested and cash paid for patronage, will guarantee the success of every exchange and bind a large per cent of our best farmers together. Each member's produce and merchandise is handled at actual cost—without profit—and a large volume of trade reduces the cost of handling. Non-members are paid the same as members for their produce, but do not share in the profits.

We pay all the earnings of the company to patrons who are stockholders. They must be both patrons and stockholders to get a share of the earnings. Non-members will soon see the difference and come in. They can be educated by demonstration.

The central idea in this plan is the union of a large per cent of our farmers. The entrance fee of \$3.00 brings to each member the RURAL WORLD for three years, which educates him away from the robber profit system to be a golden rule co-operator. Each member has one vote and only one. To all members who have less than four shares, we pro-rate in shares for their patronage until they have four shares, the limit. We will finally have 200 good farmers united in each exchange, with a financial standing of twenty thousand dollars in the business world, and if this is not sufficient capital the limit of shares can be changed to five or six.

All of our Equity Exchanges must co-operate in buying and selling. It will take time and patience to work this out. We leave our Exchanges free, as we do our members. We never drive nor coerce our members.

We are now arranging to buy a controlling interest in a coal mine for our Southwest unions. Then we will do the same for our Northwest unions.

We urge every farmer to rally around the Equity Union banner. Read our paper every week, go to a meeting every month, put one dollar a year into your Union and twenty-five dollars into your Equity Exchange, leave the profit-system, and be a golden rule co-operator and your success as a farmer is assured.

Send ten 2c stamps for the Equity Text Book which gives a full explanation of our plan of co-operation.

Greenville, Ill. C. O. DRAYTON.

FARMERS' MEETINGS.

Ordway, S. D., June 2nd, 2 p. m.; Straubville, N. D., June 3rd, 2 p. m.; Guelph, N. D., June 4, 2 p. m.; Forbes, N. D., June 5, 2 p. m.; Winship N. D., June 6, 2 p. m.; Ellendale, N. D., June 7, 2 p. m.

Dear Sir: The Equity Union has no connection with the American Society of Equity. We are started in eight states. We are organizing farmers' elevator companies on a plan that unites the farmers and keeps them united. We want 100 or more farmers at your town to trade together and pay back to themselves all the profits on their business. Our Unions are buying coal direct from one mine and saving \$2 a ton for our members. This is the best coal mined in Illinois. Farmers! Our great weakness is in our SEPARATION.

We must unite! "How to Unite Farmers, and keep them united," is C. O. Drayton's subject. Hear him at Ordway, June 2nd, Straubville, June 3rd, Guelph, June 4th, Forbes, June 5th, Winship, June 6th and Ellendale, June 7th, 2 p. m.—National Union of Farmers' Equity Union.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF FARMERS' EQUITY UNION.

(Adopted by the National Union in Chicago, Dec. 19, 1912.)

Article 1: Section 1: Name and Membership.—This organization shall be known as the Farmers' Equity Union. It shall consist of farmers, editors, teachers, preachers and other educators who favor the accomplishment of the purpose of this union, and who shall be accepted therein according to the prescribed rules of receiving members.

Sec. 2: Objects.—The objects of this union are to promote intelligence, morality, sociability and fraternalism among its members, and to secure fair dealing in all the business relations of farm and mercantile life, and its purposes are fully set forth in the articles of incorporation, the chief of which is co-operation in buying and selling all products of the farm and all machinery, groceries, dry goods, clothing and every household necessity. Co-operation to the advantage of all our members is our chief object. The work of this organization shall be strictly educational.

Article 2, Section 1: Organized forms or units are local and district unions, and a national union, which is the supreme head of this organization.

Article 3, Section 1: Local Unions.—Local unions shall consist of farmers and others heretofore specified, accepted into the union according to its rules and usages.

Sec. 2: Exclusive Control.—Each local union shall have exclusive control of its own business and affairs, and may adopt by-laws not in conflict with those of the National Union.

Sec. 3: How to Organize.—To organize a local union, at least ten persons qualified for full membership may assemble of their own accord and proceed to organize themselves into a local union, by paying an entrance fee of \$2.00, signing an application for a charter, electing the officers required and making due report to the national secretary with remittance of \$2.00 for each member. Or, if possible, a commissioned organizer should be called to organize.

Sec. 4: Entrance Fee.—Every person joining this union as a regular member shall pay an entrance fee of \$2.00. This \$2.00 shall be sent to the national secretary by the local union secretary, and shall be used for the promotion, spreading and building up of the organization. Every member joining shall be induced to become a subscriber to the agricultural paper agreed upon by the Board of Directors as our official promoter and medium of exchange.

Sec. 5: Dues.—Every regular member shall pay the national union \$1.00 a year dues, payable in advance Nov. 1st of each year. Local Unions shall fix their own dues.

Sec. 6: Special Members.—Special members are the wives and minor sons and daughters of regular members, over 14 years of age. They are admitted free and only pay local union dues of 5 cents per month. They shall have the same vote as regular members.

Sec. 7: How Charters are Granted.—On receipt of an application for charter by a properly organized local union, accompanied by the entrance fee of \$2.00 for each member, the national secretary shall make proper record thereof under the name chosen by the charter members and the next consecutive local union members, and shall transmit to the secretary thereof a charter duly and properly executed and attested by the seal of the national union, together with an official seal for the local union and ten copies of the constitution and by-laws.

Sec. 8: Demits.—Any member in good standing wishing to change his or her membership may by paying up all arrearages and by a majority vote of his or her local union, be granted a demit for that purpose, of which transfer the local union secretary must notify the national secretary at once.

Sec. 9: Officers.—The officers of a local union shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer, lecturer and business agent. The official term shall be twelve months, and the annual election shall be held by ballot in December of each year. All officers shall serve until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 10: Time of Meeting.—The first Saturday of every month is Farmers' Union Day, and every member is under obligation to quit work and take his family to the meeting at 2 p. m. in October, November, December, January, February, March and April, and at 7:30 p. m. in May, June, July, August and September. Provided local unions may change the time of their meetings.

Sec. 11: Committees on Program.—The President shall appoint a committee on program of music, declamations, readings, recitations, debates, papers and speeches for each meeting. The local union shall be a regular farmers' club, promoting the intelligence, morality and every social interest of the farmers and their families.

Sec. 12: Duties of Officers.—The President shall preside at all meetings, shall maintain due decorum, and see that the laws of the union are enforced. He shall fill all official vacancies by appointment pro tem in each meeting.

The Vice-President shall assist the President in his duties when called upon, and in the President's absence he shall perform the duties of that station. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, the Secretary shall preside at all local meetings.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of all proceedings of

the local union, including in the minutes of each meeting, a statement of all payments of money by the members at that meeting. He, or she, shall keep a correct list of the members, showing date of joining, who are regular and who are special members. He, or she, shall keep a day book account with the local union, showing receipts and expenditures, and make a report of the same in open meeting once each month, showing balance in the treasury. He, or she, shall also keep a ledger account with each member, giving him credit for each payment made to the Union. He, or she, shall collect all the entrance fees and forward the same to the National Secretary with any and all subscriptions for the official paper. It shall be his or her duty to collect regularly and promptly all dues from both regular and special members. He, or she, shall deposit all money received in a bank, and pay out no money except by bank draft or check. Before entering upon his or her duties he shall give a good and sufficient bond. Compensation of Secretary-Treasurer shall be fixed by each local.

The business agent shall work for cooperative buying and selling by the members. The lecturer shall be the chairman of the committee on program each month. He shall see to it that teachers, professors, editors, lecturers and educators are invited to address the union meetings. Corn shows, debates, lectures and declamation contests are recommended to keep up interest.

Sec. 13: Five members a Quorum.—Five regular members must be present to constitute a quorum.

Sec. 14: Special Meetings.—The President or Secretary may call a special meeting of the local union. The President shall call a special meeting at the request of ten or more regular members, but all regular members must be notified of the meeting, its time, place and object or objects. Only business mentioned in the call can be transacted.

Sec. 15: Not a Lodge.—This is not a lodge or secret society with ritual, pass words and grips, and shall not be in the future. But all the business councils and transactions shall be private and kept by the members as a protection to the business interests of the union.

Article 4, Section 1: Offenses.—Local unions shall have power to deal with their members for offenses against the union, and shall be governed by the rules usually applied in such cases.

In case of conviction to be determined by a vote of guilty or not guilty, punishment may be reprimand, suspension or expulsion, also to be determined by a majority vote, voting first upon the severest penalty. If that fails to carry, then on the next, and so on until the penalty is fixed. If no penalty is fixed, the President shall dismiss the case. Suspension shall not exceed three months and the National Secretary must be notified of expulsion. Appeal may be taken by either side to the National Board of Directors, and their decision to be final.

Sec. 2: Non-attendance and Arrears.—Officers neglecting to attend meeting twice in succession will be sufficient cause for the union to vote on declaring the office vacant, the majority to decide. No member shall have a right to vote in any meeting nor to attend a private meeting who is in arrears for dues or fines. Any member in arrears may be reinstated by paying up in full, provided he is not more than six months behind, in which case he must come in as a new member.

Sec. 3: Equity Exchange.—As soon as practical, each local union shall organize an Equity Exchange. Only members of the Farmers' Equity Union shall be allowed to take stock. The shares shall be \$25 each, and the limit four shares. The Exchange shall be chartered by the state in which it is located. All farm produce, including live stock, may be shipped out. Coal, flour, feed, salt, cement, fertilizer, twine, fencing, groceries, machinery, etc., may be shipped in. All shall be bought and sold on a safe margin. A board of five directors shall have charge of the business and shall hire a good manager. Out of the gross earnings shall be paid the running expenses, \$1.00 per annum for each regular member's national dues, providing he is a stockholder, and not over 6 per cent dividends shall be declared on the stock subscribed. The running expenses and national dues must come out of the gross earnings as elements of cost. All earnings over this shall be net earnings, and shall be proportioned among the stockholders according to the amount of patronage given both in buying and selling during the year. The net earnings shall be figured as a per cent of the entire business transacted during the year. If you have transacted one hundred thousand dollars of business and have five thousand dollars net earnings, you have five per cent net earnings to prorate, and each shareholder whose patronage amounted to \$500 in the year would receive \$25 in cash for his patronage. Those whose patronage amounted to one thousand dollars would receive fifty dollars, etc., provided nothing shall be paid back to any one until he has four shares, the limit. Pay him shares instead, and increase the capital of the Exchange. Pay non-members as much for their produce as members, and sell them as cheaply, but give them no part of the bonus per cent until they become members and stockholders. The Exchange will handle every member's produce and merchandise at actual cost giving back all profit. It will make a difference between members and non-members. You bid for members, stockholders and for patronage. You bring

a large volume of trade together to one center, which reduces expenses and insures success. You knock out the profit system, which is a robber system, and introduce the co-operative system, which is the salvation of the farmers and all wealth producers. The directors shall not declare over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed.

Article 6, Section 1: National Union.—As the national union is the supreme head, the parent organization, and every local is a child, the parent organization must receive liberal financial support from every local union, with which to carry on a continual campaign of organization and education, so absolutely necessary for the growth and life and success of the grand movement among seven million farmers and their families.

Sec. 2: Representation in National Union.—The National Union is the great combining, organizing and educating force, and shall consist of its officers, standing committees and representatives from the local unions. Every local union shall be represented by its president, vice-president or secretary, these representatives being expected to represent every material agricultural interest of the country, including grain, live stock, dairy products, wool, cotton, fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc.

Sec. 3: Meetings.—The National Union shall meet annually in December or January at a precise time and place fixed by the National Board of Directors. Special meetings may be called by the National President or the National Board of Directors. Only subjects embraced in the call for special meetings shall be considered at such meetings and the National Secretary shall notify every local secretary, sixty days or more before said special meeting.

Sec. 4: Officers.—The officers of the National Union shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, and a Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Vice-President and three additional, Vice-President and six Directors, one from each State in which this Union is now organized, each to serve four years, except as here elected, two to serve four years, two to serve three years, and two to serve two years. The Secretary-Treasurer shall be employed by the National Board of Directors. The National President and National Vice-President shall serve for one year.

Sec. 5: Duties of Officers.—The National President shall give his whole time and very best efforts to spreading and building up the Union. He shall preside at all meetings of the Board of Directors and of the National Union. He shall have supervision of the work of the union in the absence of the National Board of Directors. He shall inaugurate, superintend and carry on a continual campaign of organization and education with a view to organizing and building up local unions and Equity Exchanges. The Vice-President shall be a regular member of the Board of Directors, and shall perform the duties of the President in his absence or incapacity for any cause. The duties, bond and compensation of the National Secretary-Treasurer shall be prescribed and fixed by the Board of Directors.

Article 7, Section 1: Board of Directors.—The National Board of Directors shall engage national lecturers and organizers together with all assistants required by the officers incident to proper conduct of the work of the National Union and the proper development of the organization.

Sec. 2: Meetings.—The Board of Directors shall meet from time to time as they deem necessary. The President may call meetings of the Board of Directors or upon the written request of three members of the Board he must call a meeting. Three shall constitute a quorum, provided every member has been notified.

Sec. 3: The Board of Directors shall be a standing committee, to revise and recommend changes in the constitution and by-laws, provided they shall receive and consider any change or changes recommended or suggested in writing by a local union and shall only have power to recommend changes to the national meetings for its action.

Sec. 4: Changes in the constitution and by-laws may be made by a majority vote of the National Union in the annual meeting or at special meetings called for that purpose.

Sec. 5: Official Salaries.—Members of the Board of Directors shall be compensated only for such time as they are actually in the service of the union, at the rate of \$3.00 per day and necessary traveling expenses. The National President shall receive \$1,000.00 per annum and all expenses necessary for traveling and organizing purposes. The salary of the National Secretary shall be fixed by the Board of Directors.

Sec. 6: Official Paper.—The Farmers' Equity Union shall not publish an official paper, but its Board of Directors is empowered and authorized to contract with a reliable agricultural paper for not exceeding five years as a medium through which to reach every member and local union economically and effectively.

Initiative and Referendum.—Twenty per cent of the entire membership of this union may petition the National President to submit to a referendum to vote any measure to be made a law or asking the recall of any national officer. Upon receipt of such petition the National President shall submit the same to a vote of the entire membership, naming the date for such a vote not less than thirty or more than sixty days after receiving such petition, and

if a majority of the members vote for such measure or recall, the President shall immediately declare the same to be in force.

BY-LAWS.

Article 1. Section 1: General Provisions.—Every effort must be made to organize and build up local unions and Equity Exchanges for co-operative buying and selling. The official paper or medium of communication, the text-book and the organizers, lecturer and National Officers must all combine their efforts in this one direction. Every member is expected to be an organizer and an educator.

Sec. 2: Women owning farms may become regular members.

Sec. 3: Every person handling Equity money shall be required to give a good and sufficient bond and to make a monthly financial statement. All money must be banked before being paid out.

Sec. 4: Any lady who is a regular or special member may be eligible for secretary and treasurer for a local union or of the National Union.

Article 2, Section 1: The discussion of partisan or sectarian questions is forbidden in all of our meetings and members vote in politics as they please.

Sec. 5: Amendments.—This constitution may be amended by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the National Union or at a special meeting called for that purpose, or by referendum or initiative vote of the members called by a petition of twenty per cent of the members.

C. O. DRAYTON,
President.
L. F. HOFFMANN,
Vice-President.
T. L. LINE.
R. ROMER.

Approved this 19th day of December, 1912.

L. F. HOFFMAN,
Secretary of the Convention.

We, the undersigned Directors, authorize the Secretary of this Convention to countersign the constitution and by-laws as passed at this session, before they are published.

T. L. LINE.
R. ROMER.
S. S. RAY.
C. O. DRAYTON.

BY-LAWS OF EQUITY EXCHANGES.

Article I.

Section 1. Name—The name of this corporation shall be the Equity Exchange.

Sec. 2. Object—This Exchange is organized to buy and sell all products of the farm, also farm machinery and merchandise of all kinds.

Sec. 3. Stock—The capital stock of this corporation shall be thousand dollars, divided into shares of \$25 each.

Sec. 4. Seal—The corporate seal shall contain the full name "..... Equity Exchange."

Article II.

Section 1. Directors—The business shall be conducted by a Board of five directors, elected for five years. Provided, in the first election one shall be elected for five years, one for four years, one for three years, one for two years and one for one year. The said directors shall serve till their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. Recall or Referendum—Twenty per cent of the stockholders of this Exchange may petition the president to submit to a referendum vote the repeal of any law, a vote on the measure to be made a law, or asking the recall of any director. Upon the receipt of such petition the president (or vice-president if the president is recalled), shall call a special meeting of the stockholders not less than ten, nor more than thirty days after receiving such petition. Each stockholder must be notified by postal card or letter mailed to him five or more days before the meeting, and stating the object, place and date of the meeting. If a majority at said meeting vote for the proposed measure or the repeal of a by-law, then the president shall declare the measure in force or the by-law repealed as the case may be. If a majority of those present vote to recall a director, then the said meeting shall proceed at once to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term.

Sec. 3. The stockholders shall elect the president, vice-president, and secretary-treasurer of the Equity Exchange at their annual meeting the first Saturday of December each year, and these officers shall be the Local Union officers.

Sec. 4. Vacancies—All vacancies in

the Board of Directors shall be filled by the stockholders at special meetings, called for that purpose or at the annual meeting.

Sec. 5. The directors are authorized to employ a manager, bookkeeper and all necessary help to carry on the business successfully. They shall fix the compensation of all officers and employees, provided the members of the board shall only be paid for actual service at the rate of forty cents per hour.

Article III.

Section 1. Duties of Officers—The president shall preside at the meetings of the directors or of the stockholders, except in case he is recalled. He shall

sign all certificates of stock, call special meetings of the directors or stockholders when he deems it necessary or when 20 per cent of the stockholders petition, as provided in these by-laws. He shall sign all bonds, contracts or other instruments in behalf of this Exchange when so ordered by the directors.

Sec. 2. Vice-President—In case of the absence of the president, or when called upon to serve, the vice-president shall perform the duties of the president. He shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 3. Bonds—All officers and employees handling the money of this company shall be sufficiently bonded by a good bonding company, and the bookkeeper's books shall be audited by a member of the Board of Directors each Saturday night and by an expert bookkeeper from an Auditing Company in December and June of each year. The Board of Directors shall see that this law is strictly enforced.

Sec. 4. Duties of Secretary-Treasurer—The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Directors and stockholders, have charge of seal, records, books and assets of the corporation, subject to the orders of the directors. He shall sign all certificates of stock and attach the seal thereunto.

Article IV.

Section 1. Not over 5 per cent Dividends on Stock—The Board of Directors are authorized to pay the running expenses and all necessary repairs out of the gross earnings of the company, and to use the capital or gross earnings to make necessary improvements. They are prohibited from declaring over 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. Out of the gross earnings they shall take running expenses and necessary repairs and also the national dues of each stockholder in the Farmers' Equity Union and not exceeding 5 per cent dividends on the stock subscribed. All earnings over this shall be net earnings and shall be prorated back to the stockholders according to patronage. The net earnings shall be figured as a per cent of the entire business furnished by the stockholders during the year. Five thousand dollars net earnings on a business of two hundred thousand dollars would give two and one-half per cent to prorate back to stockholders, or on one hundred thousand, 5 per cent.

Sec. 2. No money shall be drawn from this Exchange by any stockholder for patronage until he has four shares, the limit. He shall be given shares instead and the capital increased by the amount.

Sec. 3. Fraud—No stockholder shall market other farmers' produce as his own nor attempt to give any outsider the benefits of co-operation. For each offense he shall be fined \$100.

Provided, that in case a tenant pays cash rents, the landlord shall not participate in the benefit of co-operation. Also, provided the tenant is a stockholder and the landlord is not a stockholder, the tenant may market the entire crop as his own, but the land

lord must not be given any benefit of co-operation until he becomes a stockholder. Outsiders must not be given any benefits of co-operation because they cripple our cause.

Article V.

Section 1. All elections shall be by ballot.

Sec. 2. Quorum.—A majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum, and twenty-five per cent of the stockholders shall constitute a quorum at their meetings.

Sec. 3. All orders, checks, minutes of meetings and stock certificates shall be signed by both the President and Secretary.

Article VI.

Section 1. Safe Margin—The Board of Directors shall insist on a safe margin in buying and selling, and prorate all net earnings to stockholders according to patronage, paying cash to each stockholder who has the limit of shares and paying in shares all who have less than the limit.

Sec. 2. The Directors shall carry on a continual campaign for more stockholders, and thus increase patronage and capital.

Sec. 3. By a majority vote of the stockholders, the limit of shares may be increased when more capital is needed.

Sec. 4. The regular annual meeting of the stockholders shall be in when the Board of Directors shall make a full report of the business of the company for the past year.

Sec. 5. Complaints—All complaints shall be made to the Directors in writing, signed by the complainant. The Directors shall make such investigations and decisions thereon as they shall deem proper, subject to an appeal to the next regular meeting of the Exchange, which decision shall be final.

Sec. 6. Order of Business.—1. Call to order. 2. Reading of minutes. 3. Report of officers. 4. Report of committees. 5. Unfinished business. 6. New business. 7. Election of Directors.

Sec. 7. Only members of the Farmers' Equity Union shall be allowed to take stock in said Exchange.

Sec. 8. The Farmers' Equity Union

Maple Grove Stock Farm

The magnificent, highly improved stock farm of Mr. Joseph J. Hoeken, at Hillsboro, 40 miles from St. Louis; 900 acres; 750 plow ground, balance in fine large timber; 400 acres clear of stumps, 500 acres can be cut over with a machine, 100 acres in bottom land sowed down in alfalfa, clover and timothy; 300 acres in timothy and clover; six tenant houses, fine large barns, the entire place is fenced and cross fenced. The ground is rich and fertile, the entire place is in the highest state of cultivation, and it is without doubt the greatest and best stock farm in the State, situated as it is in the most beautiful country, and only a little over an hour's run in an automobile. Price \$50.00 an acre. For fuller information, see.

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dues of each member must be paid out of this Equity Exchange and charged to his account.

Sec. 9. Each stockholder has one vote and only one vote, and no one shall hold over four shares in the Exchange.

Sec. 10. The Manager and Bookkeeper shall balance their books every day. One member of the Board of Directors shall audit the books once each week, and an expert bookkeeper shall audit the books of this Exchange once every six months, and oftener if the Board of Directors deem it necessary.

Sec. 11. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote at any regular annual meeting of stockholders, or at a special meeting called for that purpose.

ABOITE RALLY.

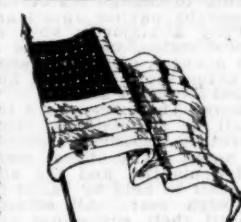
Editor RURAL WORLD: On Saturday afternoon and evening, June 7th, there will be a regular meeting of Aboite Farmers' Equity Union members to transact some important business. Each member is urged to be present at one or both sessions and bring your families and friends. Meeting to be at Aboite Church.

Indiana. F. FISHER, Sec.-Treas.

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To the Readers of
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The eventful year of 1912 will be Flag Year, and every patriotic American wants a Flag, not only to display upon political events, but for Decoration Day and Fourth of July.

OUR OFFER—We will send one of these Flags absolutely free, prepaid, to every one who sends us \$1.00 to pay for a year's subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD. This is a most liberal offer and we guarantee that you will be perfectly satisfied with the flag that we will send you or we will be willing to return your money. It will pay you to get your money in before these flags are all given away. Send your subscription in on the order blank below today without fail.

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